HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,647—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead,
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd Jan.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
†	SIAM	3933	500	H. T. Weigheil	6th Feb.
B.L.	THAMES	4074	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
†	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.L.	HOME	3611	1000	A. H. Daniel	27th „
†	SIAM	3933	500	H. T. Weigheil	5th Mar.
S.L.	KHEDIVE	3896	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
†	ASSAM	3941	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	H. Harvey	26th „
†	SIAM	3933	500	H. T. Weigheil	2nd Apr.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
†	ASSAM	3911	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
†	SIAM	3933	500	H. T. Weigheil	30th „
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
†	ASSAM	3933	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bander at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand passages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4377	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3367	700	C. S. Tecoe	28th Jan.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th „
MALWA	3270	600	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th „
SUBAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4074	800	W. Seaton	21st „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

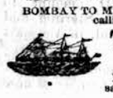
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Hechtinger	4,000	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Hechtinger	4,000	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Hechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

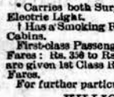
J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 19, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	12th Feb. 1892.



THIS STEAMER is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Greatly reduced Fares.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th January, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA†	3330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	H. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3109	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 336 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3390	27th Jan. 1892

THIS STEAMER will Sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

Passengers by this STEAMER only will be booked at the following reduced rate:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES....Rs. 300.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

For further Particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd Week in Feby, for London,
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st „ in March, „
†MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd „ „ „
QUEEN OF INDIA	3891	1st „ in April, „

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "RANNOCK" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 19, 1892. Agents.

THE S.S. "INCHLONGA" is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 23rd January, at 10 a.m.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,615 tons, on the 24th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London),or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
HISPANIA	3390	S. Abrey	27th Jany.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3360	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3969	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	1st April.
HISPANIA	3390	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 21, 1892.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

"ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months	4 „ „
3 Months	3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 24; Credit, Rs. 26-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27 Leadenhall Street.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and then woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	£750,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£125,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	£750,000

BANKERS:

LONDON	The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND	Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland. National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	National Bank.
AMSTERDAM	Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank. Wertheim & Gompertz.
ROTTERDAM	The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS	André Neuflize & Co.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENTS:

At Aden	Messrs.	LUKE, THOMAS & Co.
„ Amoy	„	BOYD & Co.
„ Bangkok	„	WINDSOR, WINDSOR & Co.
„ Cairo	„	CREDIT LYONNAIS.
„ Cheribon	„	G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
„ Durban	„	NATAL BANK.
„ Do.	„	STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA.
„ Foochow	„	MAITLAND & Co.
„ Hankow	„	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
„ Kobe	„	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
„ Lyons	„	CREDIT LYONNAIS.
„ Macassar	„	RALLI & Co.
„ Manilla	„	SMITH, BELL & Co.
„ Mauritius	„	BLYTH BROS. & Co.
„ Medan (Sumatra)	„	BROWN & Co.
„ Nagasaki	„	THE CHINA & JAPAN TRADING Co., Ld.
„ Negapatam	„	BANK OF MADRAS.
„ Padang	„	HAACKE & Co.
„ Pacalongan	„	G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
„ Saigon	„	BANQUE D'INDO-CHINE.
„ Samarang	„	MACNEILL & Co.
„ Sourabaya	„	FRASER, EATON & Co.
„ Tagal	„	G. A. VAN PUTTEN & Co.
„ Tientsin	„	JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
„ Yokohama	„	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

In Australia ... The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS

At rates to be learnt on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application to

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions regarding buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the most modern management of a thoroughly practical [illegible] Carriage, and every class of shoeing done.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5	8 6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3	12 4 4
Per case 4 doz. bottles	„ 21	0 23 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	„ 21	0 23 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6	0 6 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4	0 4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best; has by far the largest sale; and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6	4 7 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4	2 4 10

	Cash. Bottles.	Credit. Half-Bottles.	Cash. Bots.	Credit. Half-Bots.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 6 12	Rs. 4 8
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	„ 6 0	„ 4 0	„ 6 12	„ 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz.	„ 5 4	„ 4 4	„ 7 0	„ 4 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

D. MACROPOLO'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

AND

REVISED PRICE LIST

OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS,

AND

SMOKING REQUISITES

WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, [illegible] containing 1-250th gr. Phosphorus. Dr. KIRBY [illegible] fully warrants the administration of [illegible] in severe attacks of Neuralgia and [illegible] Exhaustion; it gives excellent [illegible] four times a day.

QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. [illegible] containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus. As [illegible] two powerful restoratives. [illegible] impa[illegible] and [illegible] increases functional activity [illegible] system. "It is largely employ[illegible] and [illegible] efficient remedy for *Malaise* and re[illegible] induced [illegible] prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S [illegible] gr. Phosphorus. This is giv[illegible] *Sciatica*, and other Neural[illegible] [illegible]nt of convalescence from fev[illegible] stages [illegible] It is an excellent chemical fo[illegible] [illegible]od adjuvant to a course of cod liv[illegible]

PHOSPHO[illegible] PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formu[illegible] Phosphorus. This combination [illegible] above, but especially in cases of [illegible] [illegible]er, following excesses. Taken [illegible] [illegible] a powerfully renovating [illegible]

PHOSPHORUS, QUI[illegible] PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. [illegible] Phosphorus. The use of this combination [illegible] been said of it previously. For a similar combination [illegible]

COMPOUND PHOSPHOROUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by sustaining its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 27), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the largest dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating Emmenagogue* in certain cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing [illegible] gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the Pure Damiana Plant (*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained [illegible] in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), [illegible] the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient [illegible] Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to [illegible] Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, [illegible] BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—[illegible] ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—B. W. SMITH & [illegible] LUCKNOW—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; [illegible] PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld., [illegible] Street, London, W.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;

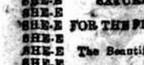
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY

EW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

...ND SONS PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
67TH PERFORMANCE
...E STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
...AND LAST NIGHT BUT 13. SHE-E
SHE-E
...TO-NIGHT, SHE-E
SHE-E
...RDAY, JANUARY 23, SHE-E
SHE-E
...FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY, SHE-E
SHE-E
...The Beautiful Burlesque in 3 Acts, SHE-E
...SHE-E
"SHE-E SHE-E."
MISS FANNY STANLEY AS USTANE.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. T. EMPSON, Manager.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.



S. WISSMANN, Captain Weisekam, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, on the 25th instant, taking Cargo and Passengers for the East African Ports from Tanga to Durban Port Natal.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
4, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1892.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single copy .....As. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

S. MORDAN & Co.,
GOLD
DOUBLE TELESCOPE, WITH PERPETUAL CALENDAR, RATCHET MOVEMENT, WITH RING.
Price Rs. 50.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CHAMPAGNE.
RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Seal
Street Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 „ „

EWART LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufactures direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.
Special terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,
PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,
31, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
OPEN to RECEIVE Fine Goods (only) in PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, and other PRECIOUS STONES.
Immediate Telegraphic Cash Offers. Consignments can be made either through the Oriental Bank Corporation, who will furnish necessary Credits.
BRANCH OFFICES:
61, RUE DE RIVOLI, PARIS.
MILLE COLONNES AMSTERDAM.
BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM.
BANK AMSTERDAM.
CREDIT LYONNAIS AND COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE, PARIS.
DEUTSCHE BANK, HANAU, GERMANY.

CARPETS AND SHAWLS.
DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL,
AMRITSAR.
Manufacturers of Persian, Turkish and other Oriental Carpets to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress;
And by Special Appointment to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. I. H. THE CAREWITCH OF RUSSIA,
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL'S Carpets are unrivalled. Their stock of Designs is very unique, and their colours are guaranteed to be fast and entirely free from any line. Upwards of 120 Looms in full work, and more about to be added.
The Carpet manufactory is under the superintendence of Mr. H. B. Blake.
Tourists and Visitors to Amritsar should not fail to pay a visit to this manufactory.
And also to their Show-Rooms for Shawls, Rampore Chadders, Phulkaries, Kashmir Silver, Copper and Papier-Machie work, Ivory work, Inlaid Woodwork, etc., for which they are renowned.
The Establishment of Davee Sahai Chumba Mull is the oldest and largest in Amritsar. Their Goods are Guaranteed to be Genuine.
Prices Reasonable and Fixed. Terms Strictly Cash, or V. P. Post. Price List *free* on Application.
All Orders and Letters should be addressed "CHUMBA MULL" only.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.
Reduced Prices As. 8 and Re. 1-0.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

FLORILINE
FOR THE TEETH, GUMS, AND BREATH,
Fluid, Re. 1-8.
Powder, As. 10.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL.
Absolutely superior to any Preparation for the growth of Hair and preventing Baldness. Is an effectual Stimulant Capillary Germinator of the day. Prepared by a special process.
Per Bottle, Ans. 12 and Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The above Society will give a Performance of
HAYDN'S SACRED ORATION,
"THE CREATION,"
AT THE TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th, at 9-15 P.M.
SOLOISTS:—
Soprano (Gabriel) .....Mrs. Walker.
Tenor (Uriel) .....Mr. Chisholm.
Bass (Raphael) .....Mr. H. M. Steuart.
About 100 Performers, with Orchestra and Organ. Organ, Mr. Johnston | Hon Condr, Mr. R. B. Nixon.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserve Seats, Rs. 3. Admission, Rs. 2.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON at 4 O'clock
MR. MILN'S READING
"MACBETH."
Afterwards Prize Competition for School Boys.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE St. Francis Xavier's Church Committee will be glad to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and ERECTION of ornamental W. I Brackets for their Church at Burrow's Lane, Breach Candy Road, up to Wednesday, the 27th instant. For forms of tender, plans, and further particulars apply at the office of
PAVRI and RAGHUNATH,
Architects.
No. 91, Meadow Street.

LADIES' SUNSHADES!
LADIES' SUNSHADES!!
Perfectly new, and of latest fashion, per s. s. "Carthage." From Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 15 each.
Fort, Bombay. } MADON, SONS & CO. { 23, Hummum Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£333,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£2,283,437	1885	£5,592,001
1880	£1,558,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FEVER THERMOMETER.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ACCURATE LONDON-MADE INSTRUMENT EVER OFFERED.
Rs. a.
Best Standard Hospital Clinical Thermometer, each 2 8
Best Magnified Lumfront with indestructible Index, each 3 8
Best Arnold and Son's Magnified Lumfront with indestructible Index, each 8 8
Fort, Bombay. } MADON, SONS & CO., { 23, Hummum Street.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

Stationery Cases.	Stamp Damper.	Despatch Boxes.
Letter Scales.	Sealing Wax.	Paper Racks.
Blotting Pads.	Labels.	Date Racks.
Elastic Bands.	Card Cases.	Porcelain Slates.
Steven's Inks.	Pen Trays.	Paper Files.
Paper Knives.	Chubb's Cash Boxes.	Pen Cleaners.
Writing Cases.	Money Scales.	Penholders.
Gum Bottles.	Call Bells.	Quill Pens.
Pen and Pencil Cases.	Inkstands.	Copying Presses.
Paper Binders.	Paper Weights.	Stamp Boxes.
Account Books.	Tourist Cases.	Pin Cushions.
Letter Clips.	Pen Racks.	
Memo Tablets.	Note Papers.	
Twine Boxes.		

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

JUST TO HAND
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Elliman's Embrocation Royal, Re. 1-6.
Universal, Ans. 12 and Re. 1-12.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MITHU GOPAL, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
BAYU, widow of the said deceased, the Guardian and next friend of KANAIYA MITHU, the minor son of the said deceased .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJEE.
The 11th Day of January 1892.
BAYU, the widow Petitioner, in person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PARWATIBAI, (widow of THAKAR UMARSEY KACHRA), late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
THAKAR VITHALDAS GOKALDAS, the Executor named in the will of the said deceased....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJI.
The 21st Day of January, 1892.
Messrs. BICKNELL and MARWANJI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent
Commission on realisation of Securities out of safe custody	½ „ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upwards.

For	6 months	4	per cent. per annum.
„	12 „	5	„ „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HARRISON'S FEATHER WEIGHT
PERFECTION READING SHADES.
For preserving Eye Sight when Studying before Night Light. "They are perfect gems of beauty, lightness and utility."—*Court Journal*. Single, Ans. 6; Double with Head Band, Ans. 10; and with Metal Frames, Ans. 14 only.
Fort, Bombay. } MADON, SONS & CO., { 23, Hummum Street.

WALKING STICKS.
BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURED.
Silver-mounted, Plain, and Natural Handles, consisting of Dark Malacca, Ebony, Cherry, Olive, Pimenta, Myrtle, Sussex Acacia, Ash, Bamboo, &c., &c., from Re. 1 to Rs. 6.
Fort, Bombay. } MADON, SONS & CO., { 23, Hummum Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT.

LADIES' SESSION	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON CHILDREN'S SESSION..	3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION	8-30 to 11 p.m.

An Excellent BRASS BAND PLAYS from 3 to 7 P.M. and from 8-30 to 11 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with free use of Skates.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
To be held on FEBRUARY 4th.
Handsome Prizes to be given.
List will be shortly published in this Paper.
NUGENT AND CO.,
Proprietors.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT,
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
Will Perform
Their much-applauded Parsee Social Drama,
"HOMLO HOW,"
By MR. NANABHAI R. RANINA,
"MEHER"—The English Actress in Parsee Garb.

G. I. P. RY. PAREL GYMKHANA.
SATURDAY, JAN. 23RD, AT 4 P.M.
GYMKHANA SPORTS,
Concluding with ALFRESCO DANCE Free.
All are invited.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART UNION.
SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.
TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH
Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.
H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.
Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

JINJWA and DHARAMPORE PHOOL HAY of best quality, in pressed Bales, always in Stock FOR SALE. Apply
LIDBETTER and Co.,
Agents, The Pressed Hay Supply Company, 75, Apollo Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD IRON RAILS.
THIS Company has FOR SALE about 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS.
Particulars relating to the same, and form of Tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on Monday, the 22nd February, 1892.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.
A Deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th January, 1892.

TO CONTRACTORS.
I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ORDNANCE OFFICER up to 12 noon on 19th February 1892, for the supply of Prepared PAWLINS (more or less) to the Arsenals, Depôt and Factories in the Bombay Circle from 1st April 1892, up to the 31st March 1893. The term "more" includes the supply of Pawlins if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the Pawlins more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractor, are obtainable at this office daily (sundays and holidays excepted) from 20th January to 17th February 1892.
III.—Tenders will only be received on those printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee for each set.
IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 19th February 1892. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.
E. WIGHTON, R.A.,
Lieut.-Col., Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, 18th January 1892.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per share for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1891, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 1st of February 1892, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 23rd of January, 1892, on production of Share Certificates.
The Shares Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd January to 1st February 1892, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.
(i. e.,) LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th January, 1892.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, to arrive in Bombay shortly. A NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILER by TINKER SHANTON & Co., HYDE, 27 ft. long by 7 ft. dia., 100 lb. Steam working pressure, with mountings and fittings complete.
Also COTTON GINS of four and five bearings. Double-action Macarthy Type, by Platt Bros. & Co., Ld.
Apply to
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE,
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CHRISTMAS OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.
THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.
Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.
Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Re. 50, 68, and 80.
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Materna treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MAGICON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kattywad, Manlicantha and Mowkantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 25
Six Months..... „ 13
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
Cash is required when the Rates of Subscription, from 1st to 31st, is Rs. 25. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other well-known Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage Annas 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or unsmelled in various colors; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds.—MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to Up-country Stations at shortest notice, as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy, and many others.—J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap, Rs. 10 per doz, All Sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.—The Largest and most varied Stock in India at very Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 93, Esplanade Road.

PALI HILL, BANDORA—TO LET, SMALL BUNGALOW, Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to Messrs. CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM.

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, facing Davar Hall, vacated by His Highness Gaekowar. Apply to H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

A LADY proceeding to Europe wishes to recommend her young; GOANESE AYAH. Apply to Mrs. S. METAXAS, Deena Lodge Ridge, Malabar Hill.

JUST RECEIVED, AIR-GUNS, with pump and spring combined, Rs. 40 to Rs. 95 to Rs. 120, with 1,000 bullets, ramrod, 1 dozen darts, pinchers, and case complete. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. J. RODRIGUES. Engine-Driver, at Bhusawal, says:—A friend of mine who had been suffering from Dysentery and had been treated by different Doctors and had even gone for a change to his Country, seems to have derived very little good from them, but the use of one Phial of MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE has really given him a release.

FOR SALE.—PRIZE BRED English BLACK and TAN TERRIER. Newly imported. Apply CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, DUBASHES, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction TO-DAY, Turn-out complete. Stud-bred C. B. HORSE, VARNISHED CART, and HARNESS. Sold as owner has no further use for it.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction TO-DAY A. C. B. Grey Horse, 15 hands, goes in saddle and harness, a quiet steady animal.

WALERS.—LAST of the lot TO-DAY at 3-30 P.M., at Remount Stables, Queen's Road. Rare opportunity.

AUCTION SALE of MR. L. L. FLORE'S furniture, Victoria with horse, &c., at Sankly Road, opposite Byculla Railway Station, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

WANTED, AT ONCE, an experienced TYPE-WRITER. Apply "K. B." care of this Office.

WANTED, a Competent SUPERVISOR during the construction of the Canadian Mission College, Indore. None but experienced builders need apply. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Applications with testimonials to be sent to Rev. J. WILKIE, Indore.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY an experienced SURVEYOR who can level, survey, estimate and measure up work. Salary Rs. 75 per month. Apply to "C. E." care of this Paper.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a TRAINED EUROPEAN MALE attendant for an Invalid Native Gentleman. None need apply except those who are strictly temperate. Applications with testimonials to be sent to DR. C. FREEMAN UNDERWOOD, M.D., Meadow Street.

WANTED, ENGROSSING CLERKS, for an Attorney's Office. Good and fast writers with long experience only need apply. "A. B." care of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI HALT to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

COCA WINE.—A Boon to Men and Women who suffer from Nervous Debility. It increases the appetite and promotes the loss of vigour. Per bottle Rs. 2; per dozen Rs. 21.—J. MAC FARLANE & Co., Apollo Street Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have OPENED, for Gentlemen and Ladies next door to Lord Reay Villa.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. P. J." care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dharries, door-cloths and matt.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 6 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUEPILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Proved immediate benefit from its use. C. Groogman, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send four orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., &c.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE DOWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find rude but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION"—Pictures Mounted and Framed," and sent in for Opening Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.
THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s. It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargements, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 55, Bechoo Chattorjee Street, Calcutta.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLAT MENIER ESSENCE.

NOTICE.

UNCLAIMED WATCHES.
THE WATCHES mentioned in the following List having been left for repairs during the last few years at our Establishment in Bombay, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the same are claimed by the rightful Owners, on or before the 1st of March, 1892, WE CANNOT ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY for their RETURN, and after that date we shall decline to entertain any application concerning them:—
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

SILVER WATCHES.

DESCRIPTION OF WATCH.	NAME.	DATE.
Open-faced Key-winding Lever, Plain Case	Mr. Jones	10th May, 1877.
Half-Hunting do. do Enamelled Figures	„ T. H. Sealy	19th September, 1877.
Hunting Keyless Lever, Engine-turned Cases	„ H. C. Dutt	24th August, 1882.
Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever do.	„ T. Mullone	1st October, 1883.
Open-faced do. Cylinder do.	„ E. Spence	31st March, 1884.
Hunting do. Lever do.	Lieut. Spring	8th July, 1885.
Open-faced do. do. Plain Cases	Mr. T. Ward	8th October, 1885.
Do. do. Engine-turned Cases	Sergt. H. Smith	13th September, 1889.
Crystal-faced Keyless

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of "General" Booth, per mail steamer, 12-30 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Mr. Miln's Shakespearian Readings, 4 p.m.

G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Sports, 4 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, "She—e.", 9 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Wivenhoe (s), from Grimsby; Strathdon (s), Cardiff; and Mahomed Bux (brig), Tuticorin. Yesterday:—Nadjed (s), from Port Said; I. M. S. Canning, and Wave Queen (barque), Karachi; and Gulianat (schooner), Damaun.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Shanghai (s), for Hongkong; Juba (s), Zanzibar, &c.; Albuin (s), Penang, &c.; and Rannoch (s), Busreh.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral, to-morrow evening.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—There will be no service in the afternoon, in this church.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—Members riding to Vehar Lake to-morrow morning, meet at Parsee Statue, Byculla, 6 o'clock. Members are particularly requested to be as punctual as possible.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held to-morrow evening, at Church Gate Street, at 5-30, when an article on "Theosophy and the Social Evil" will be read.

THE ANJUMAN-E-HEMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held this evening at 5, in the hall of the New High School, Horaby Row, Fort, when Mirza Mahomed Ally Khan (son of H. E. the Persian Consul-General) will deliver a lecture in Persian on "The Climate of Persia."

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—To-morrow, the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated in the Worlee Church. High Mass commences at 10 a. m. The St. Peter's Band will play Meluzi's Mass. On Saturday evening there will be vespers.

FEAST AT MAZAGON.—To-morrow the feast of St. Sebastian will be celebrated in the Cathedral of N. S. De Gloria, Mazagon. High Mass commences at 10 a.m., followed by sermon and benediction. This evening there will be solemn vespers, commencing at 6-30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY MEETINGS.—Meetings will be held in the pandal opposite Victoria Terminus, on Sunday, at 10-30 a.m. and 3 and 6 p.m., when about 120 officers from Ceylon, Calcutta, South India, Guzerat, and Bombay will be present. Colonel Ajeet Singh, the leader of the Salvation Army in India, being in command.

GOA NEWS.—A large quantity of salt, about 200,000 maunds, which the British Government could not remove before the expiration of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, was offered for sale at a nominal price, but no buyer coming forward its removal has been abandoned, and the proprietors of the salt-pans have been instructed to dispose of it as best they can.

SKATING RINK.—The Band will play the following selections of music during the sessions:—

March	Eldorado	E. Neuton.
Valse	Sixs and sevens	P. Bucalossi.
Polka	Louisa	Allen.
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel.
Schottische..	Winter's Night	C. Coote.
Valse	Geister	J. Hecker.
Mazurka	Le Violleta	Rosse.
Valse	Wadhwan	Hillier.
Polka	Bric-a-Brac	Coote.
Galop	Outward Bound	Budd.

GOD SAVE QUEEN.

THE CENSUS COMMISSIONER OF BARODA.—Mr. V. M. Samarth has been appointed Census Commissioner of Baroda, in succession to the late Mr. Bhatavadekar, Mr. Samarth, who was the first Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, was formerly Naib Subah, and for some years Giras Assistant, in which capacities he wrote reports, which were highly spoken of. He has twice visited England, once as guardian to the Maharaja's brother and cousins, when they went to complete their education, and next with his Highness himself.

BANDORA YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the members, which was to be held on Thursday, has been postponed for Thursday next, the 28th inst., as a mark of respect and sympathy owing to the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The chairman, Dr. D. A. DeMonte, in a short speech referred to the great calamity the Royal Family had sustained, impressing upon the members that they were obliged to share with the grief and sorrow universally expressed to the Royal Family as loyal British subjects of her Imperial Majesty.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Magan Motiram was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, and wearing apparels, valued at Rs. 400, from the house of Motilal Kalian. It appeared that both the accused and the complainant were neighbours, and were on intimate terms with each other. The accused sometimes slept in the complainant's house. On Saturday evening the accused went to complainant's house, and, taking the opportunity of his absence stole the articles from a box and went to a theatre at Grant Road, in company of a friend, and thence he went to the Grant Road station and left for Boisar by a train, on Sunday morning. He tried to dispose of the ornaments at Boisar, but as he could not succeed in doing so he came back to Bombay and there he was arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon Mr. Justice Birdwood presided to hear the argument on a rule nisi for a review of judgment granted by his lordship in the case of Hirabai Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee vs. Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee. Mr. Kirpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Ardaseir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared on behalf of the petitioner in support of the rule; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Dorabjee Neemuchwalla, pleader, on behalf of the respondent, appeared to show cause against it.

The petition for review stated that this suit was filed for a judicial separation on the ground of the respondent's cruelty. The suit was heard before his lordship on the 18th July last, and was dismissed on the ground that the matters alleged were not such cruelty as was contemplated by Act XV. of 1865. Evidence proposed to be adduced by the petitioner's counsel was not allowed to be taken, nor were the facts allowed to be submitted for the opinion of the delegates. The instructions for the plaint in the suit were drawn by one Dyal Mooljee, a clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, petitioner's then attornies on record, who had been entrusted to receive instructions to prepare all necessary papers, and otherwise to conduct the suit under Mr. Burder. But Dyal, it was alleged, omitted to place before counsel the materials furnished him, and the evidence relating to what occurred on the 24th August 1883, when respondent drove the petitioner from his house after assaulting her and her eldest son, and threatening to cut their throats with a razor. Petitioner believed that the hearing that her counsel must have been instructed by Dyal in all the material facts of her case relating to her husband's cruelty, &c., whereas he was instructed by Dyal that there was no evidence of physical violence or cruelty, which was contrary to the instructions, and contrary to the fact. If petitioner had been allowed to be called as a witness, she would have deposed to the cruelty; and it would have been discovered that Dyal had not acted in accordance with the instructions given him, and his omissions would have been remedied. Petitioner submitted that the ends of justice required that the Court's decision should be reviewed, and the suit set down again for hearing, and, if necessary, the petitioner should be allowed to amend her plaint.

Mr. Burder and Dyal Mooljee, his clerk, were examined by Mr. Jardine by desire of the Court.

His lordship, after hearing counsel's arguments, took time to consider his decision.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MISS FANNY STANLEY, daughter of Mr. Harry Stanley, the accomplished artiste, who has done so much during the visit of her father's opera company to Bombay, to make themselves the unqualified success it undoubtedly has been, was accorded on Thursday evening a well-earned, and thoroughly well-deserved benefit. During the period that the able company has occupied the boards of the Gaiety, the habitues of the house have had evidence on many occasions of Miss Stanley's versatile ability. She has proved that she is not only a burlesque artiste of a high standard, but that she has also a turn for the more serious side of the art, and is equally at home in delineating the pathetic story of *Isobel Parish*, as in making us merry with her delightful fun and humour in the character of *Choppinette*. Her audiences have always been ready with encouraging applause, and she in her turn, however, arduous the *rôle* she has been called upon to pourtray, has never refused a demanded encore of some particularly pleasing song or dance. The pantomime of "Blue Beard," which proved such a favourite with the public during its run, in the holiday, was reproduced. The public calamity which has plunged the city into mourning, unfortunately prevented a large audience being present, but those who witnessed the reproduction heartily enjoyed the performance. Miss Stanley appeared as *Ali's Barber*, and of course was as bright and pleasing as ever, whilst the other members of the company co-operated with her heartily in keeping up the fun and merriment. To-night the long promised production of the burlesque "She-e" is announced.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations met in the Council Hall, Secretariat, yesterday afternoon. There were present:—

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay (presiding); the Hon'ble Sir R. West, K.C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General; the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; and the Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Naylor, C.S.I.

After some formal business, the Council considered Bill No. 3 of 1891—a Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory.

A letter was submitted from the Secretary, Indian Progress Society, Bombay—To the Secretary to Government:—"Sir,—Under instructions from the Indian Progress Society, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the Bombay District Vaccination Bill (III of 1891) and to request that you will place the same before his Excellency the Governor in Council:—Bombay Act I. of 1877 has made vaccination compulsory in the town and island of Bombay, and the object of the Bill at present before the Legislative Council is to enact similar measure to render vaccination compulsory in the mofussil towns and villages of the Presidency. The Society along with Government recognize the importance of the measure and appreciate the object with which it has been put forward, as it has been proved by statistics and figures that wherever vaccination has been made compulsory, the death-rate from small-pox is found to be perceptibly low. The Society, however, find that certain provisions of the Bill if left unamended would work injuriously on the health of the people concerned and prove oppressive to them, and it is with the object of improving the Bill in such a way as to do, rive it of such a character that they venture to make the following remarks:—(1.) To compulsorily vaccinate a person is practically to introduce compulsorily into his body for his benefit a germ of the milder form of the disease of small-pox with the object of insuring him against any future attack of the disease in its more serious form. Government should therefore show the greatest solicitude in making the operation of the measure as harmless and as beneficial as possible. The Society is of opinion that this object can only be attained by using animal lymph alone, inasmuch as without such a restriction the operation of vaccination with lymph taken from human beings might apparently, in some cases forcibly, though unintentionally, introduce germs of disease like leprosy, syphilis, &c., which have been considered hereditary, into the systems of vaccinated persons. The signs of these diseases being not always visible in the child, from whose body lymph will generally be taken, the germs of those diseases might be unintentionally transplanted into the bodies of other persons. Every step must therefore be taken to amend the Bill in such a way as to remove the remotest suspicion that human lymph might legally be used in compulsory vaccination. With this object in view the Society begs to suggest the following amendments with reference to section 14 of the Bill:—In sub-section (1) the words " except as in sub-section (2) otherwise provided," and sub-section (2) with clauses (*a*) and (*b*) should be eliminated. The reasons for the proposed amendment are already indicated above. Sub-section (2), clause (*a*), as it stands, makes the vaccination of children with lymph taken from human being compulsory in certain cases, but the proviso to the clause provides a loop-hole, apparently, for the convenience of the rich and well-to-do persons. This certainly is not fair. Similarly, there are two reasons for the elimination of clause (*b*): 1st, because it is dangerous to vaccinate with the lymph taken from human beings; and 2nd, because this clause, read with section 2, clause (*b*), will be a source of much oppression on the indigent and ignorant classes. The operation of taking lymph from children is always painful, and rich people will always try and avoid giving their children for the operation. They of course will succeed, but the poor who have neither money nor influence will be the sufferers. In sub-section (1) the words "if the parents or guardian of the child so require" should also be dropped. These words are inconsistent with the spirit of the sub-section. If it is the intention of Government to make vaccination with animal lymph compulsory, it is incongruous that the choice of the lymph should be left to the will of the parent or guardian. In short, the Society's prayer is that Government should, under no circumstances, legalize vaccination with lymph taken from human beings. Government might always, with its manifold resources, keep ready at each vaccine station of the district brought under the operation of this measure, a sufficient quantity of vaccine lymph for the purposes of vaccination, and when the supply might accidentally fall short, Government might, consistently with other provisions of law, issue certificate for the children brought for vaccination, the certificate stating that the lymph having fallen short, the vaccination of the children shall be performed after a certain period specified in the certificate. (2.) The Society begs to call the attention of Government to another point of importance in the Bill. Section 22, clause (*b*), provides punishment for any person inoculated with small-box, who enters any vaccination area before the expiration of 40 days from the date of such inoculation. The Society approves of some penal provision in the matter, but begs to submit that the provision should not be oppressive. Under the clause as it stands many people will render themselves liable to punishment simply through ignorance. The Society therefore begs to submit that the clause in question should be so amended that any inoculated person so entering a vaccination area shall in the first instance be served with a notice from the Magistrate to withdraw himself from the area within a certain reasonable period, and then in default the provision shall be made applicable to him. An amendment of the clause in this manner is suggested will certainly deprive it of its harsh aspect, and make its operation less harmful. Hoping earnestly that you will place the above suggestions before the Legislative Council."

The Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard, in moving the first reading of the Bill, said he did not think it necessary to occupy the time of the Council with any detailed explanation as the Bill closely followed the Vaccination Acts that had been in force for the last fifteen years. The Bill did little more than authorise Government to extend the operation of these Acts to other parts of the Presidency in which the want of such a measure had been felt. The only absolutely new part was Section 33 in regard to the vaccination of convicts and others in jails, &c.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said there were three points for enquiry. The first was whether compulsory vaccination in Bombay had been a success; secondly, to what circumstances that success was due, and, thirdly, how compulsory vaccination might be made acceptable to the people in the Presidency. He had no doubt the three points would be fully considered by the Select Committee. One point, which went to show the success of the working of previous Acts in the City of Bombay, was the small number of prosecutions, which were hardly worth mentioning; and another was the care taken by the vaccinators. He found from statistics which he had that successful vaccination cost in the mofussil annas 5 6 pies per operation, and in Bombay Rs. 1 as. 10 per operation, so that animal vaccination was much dearer than arm to arm vaccination. It seemed to him, therefore, to be a fair question to consider, in introducing the compulsory system, how the cost of such vaccination was to be met, and he thought it would be a point for the Select Committee to consider whether a clause in regard to this should not be embodied in the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Ranade was almost inaudible at the reporter's table, but was understood to say that he approved of the introduction of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram thought, judging from past experience, that the extension of the operation of the Act would prove beneficial.

His Excellency the Governor said that he was glad to find that there was a practical unanimity of opinion that Government had been justified in introducing a Bill of that character, although it would appear that in one or two parts of it, it might be found desirable to make some slight amendments. Still, he thought it was equally clear that opinion in the Bombay Presidency had advanced so much in respect to sanitation; and as to the duty of Government to protect to its utmost ability the health and the lives of those over whom it was placed; and it was only upon points of detail that any objection was raised. Referring to the letter from the Indian Progress Society, he said it had just been put into his hands, but he had no doubt the opinion therein expressed would be given consideration to by the Select Committee. As regarded the question of animal as opposed to human vaccination, he himself thought that some consideration should be given to the feelings of people in a matter of that kind, provided that the protection of the greater number could be secured. That would be a question which would be raised in the Select Committee and it was certainly one for consideration whether the safety of the greater number was to be ignored on the ground that instances had been adduced where it was possible that diseases had arisen from vaccination, nevertheless, up to the present time, Parliament remained distinctly in favour of compulsory vaccination, and carried in to the extent it was in England it was scarcely possible to do it solely with animal lymph. What was necessary was of course the closest attention, not only to the health of the child from whom the lymph was taken, but also to the health of the parents. But it was quite clear that the tendency of opinion in other European countries which had hitherto been backward in this matter had forced upon Government during the last few years the necessity of insisting upon compulsory vaccination. The financial consideration involved was rather an executive matter; but still was one that should not be lost sight of by the Select Committee and the committee might consider whether it would not be well to hear what Dr. McRary had to say as to the provisions he could make in larger Municipal areas for the provision of animal lymph. With reference to one of the paragraphs in the letter from the Indian Progress Society as to a certain clause of the Bill leaving a loop hole for the convenience of the rich, his Excellency said he would only repudiate the suggestion. The Government in drafting the Bill had ever considered the convenience of the richer class as compared with the convenience of their poorer neighbours. The object of Government was to deal fairly with every class of the community as to the statement that the cost of vaccination in Bombay exceeded that in mofussil areas. He thought, although he could not be sure, that the additional cost was to some extent due to the vaccination station of Bombay being of the character of a training school. By that he meant that the cost of vaccination in Bombay included the training of young men who were sent out as vaccinators. If that were so it would undoubtedly account for the extra cost.

The Bill having been read for the first time was referred to a Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF MERCANTILE LAW.

CHARLESWORTH AND ANOTHER *vs.* JAFFERBHOY LUDHABHOY AND ANOTHER.

His lordship delivered judgment last week in this case in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 22,004-4-10, being the amount of losses sustained by them on certain consignments of goods made to them by the defendants, who had also stood guarantee for them. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharumsey, and Cama, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Farran said: In this suit an order of reference was made on the 27th November, 1890, referring it to the Commissioner for taking accounts to take an account of all dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and the defendant in the pleadings mentioned, having regard to any admissions or waivers of objections on the part of the defendant already made. The Assistant Commissioner made his report on the above reference on the 20th August, 1891, finding a sum of £1,314-10 due from the defendant to the plaintiff on the 9th March, 1890. Exceptions were filed to this report by the defendant on the 4th September 1891. They were argued before me on the 30th November and the 1st December last, when I took time to consider judgment. The first objection to the report was that the accounts were made up with interest at 6 per cent., and not 5 per cent. the rate contended for by the defendant. The second related to certain telegram charges, which, the defendant contended, were improperly allowed against him. The third was that the defendant allowed only the prices at which a consignment of cloves ex s. s. Clan Sinclair was actually sold. The defendant contended that he ought to have been credited with the price of these cloves at 6d. per pound, being the limit below which he directed that they should not be sold. There was also as further objection made to the report, but as it did not form the subject of an objection or surcharge made before the Commissioner, I did not feel that I could properly deal with it, and I was not pressed to refer the matter back to the Commissioner in order that he might dispose of it. Had I been pressed to do so I should probably have refused the application. If it was intended to rely upon this objection to this plaintiff's account it ought to have been taken at the proper time, as it involves a very trifling sum. The third objection is one of great importance to the parties as also to merchants generally. I shall state with some particularity the facts which gave rise to it. The plaintiffs are a firm of merchants and Commisson Agents, carrying on business in London. They have no branch firm or place of business in Bombay, though one of the partners in the firm occasionally visits this city. The defendant is a merchant residing and carrying on business in Bombay. Previous to the 7th January, 1889, the defendant had done consignment business with the plaintiffs. I cannot find any evidence as to the exact terms upon which that business was carried on, or what was its exact nature, beyond the fact that it was of the same kind as that which was done subsequent to that date. In January, 1889, the plaintiffs and the defendant contemplated doing business together on a larger scale, and the plaintiff Charlesworth, who was then in Bombay, addressed a letter to the defendant, dated the 7th January, embodying the terms of an arrangement which they had come to. It was in the following words, which I read with the consent of both:—"Dear Sir,—I have now the pleasure to re-state the arrangement verbally agreed upon between us in regard to the proposed increase in consignment business between our two houses. Briefly stated the leading points are—(1) That you will act for us in influencing consignments of produce (cotton to be excepted) to our care. The business on this side to be worked entirely in your name, and you undertake to guarantee us free from all loss in connection with the said consignments, and you guarantee the repayment of our drafts, &c. It is distinctly understood that the entire business in Europe is to be confined to ourselves, the only exception being in such cases where a dispute may arise between us and any one of your consignors, in which event, should the latter so wish, and with the object of retaining that particular connection, the consignment in question may be entrusted to some other London house until the dispute may be settled. We on our part agree to a net commission and brokerage of 1½ per cent. The only exceptions to this will be in the case of hides or any other goods on which the customary London brokage is one per cent., and in such instances our inclusive charges will be 2 per cent. for commission and brokerage. Awaiting your confirmation and agreement to the foregoing terms, and trusting that a larger trade may arise between us to our mutual benefit, I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. J. Charlesworth." From this letter it is clear that it was intended exclusively to be the terms made by the defendant as an influence of consignments, and the plaintiffs as those in whose favour such consignments are to be influenced. There is no reference in it as to the nature and extent of the advances which the plaintiffs undertake to make upon such goods consigned to them by consignors, or to the terms upon which they will make advances, or the rights which such advances, if and when made, confer upon the plaintiffs over the goods consigned to them. All this is left to depend upon the previous course of dealing between the parties, the custom of the trade (if any) and the general law of the merchant applicable to the case. Mr. Charlesworth says that it was verbally arranged between him and the defendant that drafts should be drawn on the plaintiffs against consignments, and that such drafts should leave a margin of 2½ per cent. between the amount of the draft and the value of the goods exclusive of charges; and that whenever there was a deficit arising from a fall in the market—that is to say, when the margin was not kept up owing to such a fall, the plaintiffs were to draw on the defendants. It is, however, nowhere specifically alleged that it was agreed that in the event of their being such a deficit the plaintiffs were to have a power of sale over the goods consigned to them irrespective of the wishes and directions of the consignors except so far as such an agreement may be inferred from the correspondence. Upon that point there is also no evidence as to the custom of the trade between Bombay and London. The extent of the right is, so far as the evidence in this case is concerned, left to depend upon inferences from the letters put in and the general law. The defendant admits the plaintiff's right to draw upon him when a deficit arose, but says that such right did not accrue until the deficit amounted to £1,000. This limitation on the plaintiffs' power to draw for a deficit put forward in the correspondence is not proved, and I think that it must, at all events, be taken that it was a term of the arrangement between the parties whether resting on the course of previous dealings or on direct contract, that the plaintiffs had the right to draw on the defendant when a deficit arose, and consequently that the defendant was under an obligation to honour the plaintiffs' drafts when so drawn. On the 10th January, 1889, the defendant consigned 435 packages of cloves to the plaintiffs in London and drew against such consignment a draft for £2,100 on the plaintiffs. The following is an extract from the defendants' letter notifying the consignment:—"We have by the present mail consigned to your good care 435 packages of cloves, * * * per s. s. Clan Sinclair, and drawn against the same for £2,100. Please accept on presentation. The consignment of cloves is from our constituent, Mr. Chutoorbhoy Khimjee, but as we had advanced Rs. 30,000 to him since a month, we have shipped the same in our own name. * * * We are sure that you will try your utmost to fetch the highest prices. The cost is 9½d., but he expects more and not to be sold under the above rate." On receipt of the invoice and letter the plaintiffs telegraphed to the defendant:—"Remit by cable £400 against overdraft against cloves per Clan Sinclair 435 bales. Reply immediately." The defendant wired a reply on the 12th February:—"I will remit you by the outgoing mail." On the same day a telegram was received by the plaintiffs purporting to come from Tharia Topan as follows: "Accept Lalloobhoy's bills, I guarantee." These telegrams are explained by the plaintiff's letter of 15th February. The following are extracts from it:—"435 bales cloves per Clan Sinclair against which you drew £2,100. In doing so you appear to have made a considerable error in your calculations, for with the cabled value at the time of shipment as 9d. and each bale at 134lbs. nett (a very outside nett weight) will give a gross value of £2,150, less charges for freight, &c., £325, and margin as customary of £1,200 leaves £1,625." The letter then refers to the telegrams and proceeds: "Of course we know that you cannot be responsible for fall in market * * * But you appear to have overlooked entirely the loss of weight on the voyage and the freight and charges. As pointed out by Mr. B. C. your business as can only be done on the terms named, provided we are kept in funds." It is then pointed out that in other consignments independently of the cloves, there was a deficit of £550, against which the plaintiffs had drawn on defendant for £300, and it is notified that the draft for £2,100 had been accepted. The defendant also wrote from Bombay on the 15th February referring to the telegrams, and adding: "We are very much surprised to receive such a telegram from you, especially when a clear understanding was made between us and your Mr. Williams at the time of the arrangement, that, whenever you find the deficit amounting to £1,000 you are to draw against us for the amount, while only a very short time has passed and you have grown impatient as to keep our bill standing, wiring us to remit, otherwise you will not accept the bill is astonishing!! but we thank you for giving such a lesson * * * However, to bring an end to this unpleasant matter, we have only to say that as there is no consignment by the present mail, we will remit by documentary bill by the next. We would not have waited till the next mail, but now as you are safe enough for any deficit whatever we have taken time. Hoping this will be sufficient." The plaintiffs wrote to Tharia Topan also on the 15th February about his own business, and added to the letter this paragraph: "On the 10th instant we received your telegram: "Accept Lalloobhoy's bills, I guarantee." Our telegram to that friend, of whom we have a high opinion, was the outcome of ordinary business principle." There is a question raised in the case whether Tharia Topan authorised the sending of the telegram sent in his name. I may say at once that it appears to me that the plaintiffs never accepted the unasked for guarantee of Tharia in view of the right (if any) which they had over the goods consigned to them, and that even if the guarantee was given, which seems very questionable, it cannot affect the legal rights of the parties. The telegram was sent to induce the plaintiffs to accept the bill without a cabled remittance of £400. I shall make no further reference to this alleged guarantee. On the 21st February the defendant sent a bill for £250 to the plaintiffs and authorised them to place to his general account for to the deficit in cloves as they might think proper. The letter add T:—"We consider the amount to be sufficient to cover any deficiency in our overdrawn draft on the consignments of cloves ex Clan Sinclair (for which you took alarm and cabled us to remit) even at the present low market. Besides, you also have our friend Mr. Thariabhoy Topan as guarantee. We have placed a limit of 9½d. on the said shipment, but on arrival if you fail to obtain our limit kindly wire the valuations and, consulting with our constituent Mr. G. K. we will send you a reply whether to hold or to sell the parcel. Please act accordingly—that is, if it is to be sold we will wire, but if it is otherwise we will not reply. Be pleased then to hold the same for sometime. * * * We have induced the shipper to lower the limit to 9¼." On the 8th March the 435 bales cloves having arrived were reported on as dullish and mixed, and valued at 7¾d. This was telegraphed to the defendant, and on the same day the plaintiffs wrote to him explaining the state of the accounts, which showed a large deficit. This letter also repudiated the idea that the plaintiffs were to wait until the deficit amounted to £1,000 before drawing. The defendant on the 13th March telegraphed to plaintiffs. "Hold cloves, have mailed a remittance of £400." The plaintiffs understood this as in addition to the £250 advised in defendant's letter of 21st February and received before the 15th March, and on the 15th March wrote that in conformity with the defendant's instructions they would hold the cloves, but they point out that they feared a decline in price. The defendant followed up his telegram of 13th March by a letter of the 15th March. "We have sent you a reply on the 13th that "hold cloves and we have mailed remittance of £400" which we do by the present opportunity—that is, enclosed two drafts for £360 . . . but hold the parcels each and all on which limits are placed till further instructions. Let us also tell you that you received from us in all . . £950, and we may still regularly go on remitting from time to time as we think fit. But if even upon this you are afraid of still more deficiencies and are willing to discontinue business with us, foregoing your commission on all our unsold shipments in your hands we are ready to have them transferred to our friends Messrs. Heller and Weiss, of Mincing Lane. If you agree to this please wire only one word "Jallabhoy" and we will at once write our friends to take charge of all sheh shipments. On the 29th March the plaintiff sent the defendant *pro forma* account of sales to date showing the propable deficiency in the cloves to be £760, against which the plaintiff admit the receipt of £300 and purpose drawing in the residue according to the arrangement. The plaintiff did not wire "Jellabhoy" in reply to the defendant's letter of the 15th March, and must therefore be taken to have refused the offer to hand over the unsold consignments to Messrs. Weiss and Heller. The defendant on the 5th April wrote as to that thus: "We expected a reply by wire that you were willing to have all our consignments entrusted to some other firm, but not having received it, we think that you have thought proper to wait, which is the only remedy even left to us." The above is the important part of the correspondence relating to the consignment of cloves, the limits upon which the consignor and to limits upon which the consignment was accepted. The proper inference to be drawn from it appears to me to be that the defendant consigned the cloves with a limit upon their sale of 9½d. subsequently reduced to 9¼d., and that the plaintiffs accepted the consignment with such limit imposed upon the condition that they were kept in funds, if a deficit should occur, owing to a fall in the market or other cause, between the value of the goods and the amount advanced against them, and that the defendant acquiesced in the plaintiffs' condition. What the plaintiffs' right and remedy were to be if the condition were broken by the defendant is not satisfactorily set out. In accordance with the views expressed by the plaintiffs the clove market fell with great rapidity. The defendant lowered the selling limit, but not to such an extent as to allow of a sale being effected. The defendant did not make up the deficit thus caused. On the 23rd August the plaintiffs wrote to defendant enclosing *pro forma* draft sales of all the goods then in their hands showing a deficiency of £883-12-9. In this they drew bills on the defendant for £300 and gave the defendant notice that unless he accepted and paid them they would proceed to sell the cloves at once. At this time the cloves were the only goods in which the plaintiffs held subject to a limit. To this letter the defendant replied on the 10th September. He refused to pay the drafts on the ground that owing to the plaintiffs having sold goods below the ruling rates, their exorbitant excess in charges, the shortness of weight which they had allowed, and the return commission which they had to account for, no material sum would be found due from him to them. The letter closed with the following paragraph relating to the cloves: "Regarding the cloves account C. K. we have persuaded him to reduce the limits 7d. per lb., which please note and bear in mind that you shall be held responsible if you sell the same under the above limit." The correspondence about this time assumes a character of much bitterness. On the 28th October the plaintiffs wired to the defendant that they would sell the cloves at Wednesday's market unless he cabled them a margin of £800. In this telegram the market price is put at 5¾. This was followed by a telegram on the 30th sent to the defendant: "Limit, we can sell at 5¼. If you wish us to continue holding your goods cable a margin of £800, otherwise selling." The reply on the 31st was "Limit for cloves 6d." That limit was never afterwards reduced. The plaintiffs did not sell then. On the 15th November cloves had fallen to 5d. The plaintiffs made out an account showing a deficit of £1,102-3-10 against the defendant. A telegram was sent the same day. On receipt of the defendant's letter of 25th October 1889, Mr. Charlesworth came out to Bombay bringing his account of 15th November with him, and reached Bombay on the 1st December and presented bills for the balance of £1,119-3-10 to the defendant which the latter refused. On the 5th December cloves were 5d., but this was a nominal price. There were several interviews between the plaintiff and the defendant, the result of which was that the defendant refused to do anything about the cloves, the cloves remained in the plaintiffs' godown, and on the 25th December the plaintiffs sued him for £600 for alleged overcharges, &c., cloves were still going down. The plaintiff, Mr. Charlesworth, told the defendant that unless he put them (plaintiffs in funds or paid their draft with interest and took away the cloves they would sell. The defendant refused to order them to do so. The plaintiff, Mr. Charlesworth, waited some time, hoping for a settlement. On the 31st January Mr. Charlesworth wrote to the defendant informing him that he was in receipt of a telegram from London that his cloves were in course of being opened for sale by public auction and that they would be sold on his account to the highest bidder. The cloves were accordingly sold and realised 4¾d. to 4¾d. The defendant seeks to be credited with the price of the cloves at 6d. per lb., the lowest limit placed upon them. The difference amounts to £329-1-8. The question is whether according to the terms upon which the plaintiffs did consignment to the defendant, or according to the general law, the plaintiffs not being kept in funds to meet the deficit arising from the fall in the market were justified in selling when they did below the defendant for having done so. It is quite clear that when they sold there was a large deficit which the defendant was under obligation to make up. The conclusion I have arrived at is that the plaintiffs claimed that right throughout, though at first not specially, and that the defendant's inferentially admitted it. The defendant's letters of the 15th March and of the 10th September appear to be open to no other construction. His answer to the plaintiffs' demand for margin is in the one case to send it; in the other to contend that the plaintiffs were really fully covered. From this I think that the fair inference arises that the business was conducted on that basis. It is natural that it should be so. The plaintiffs in London have no practical remedy against the defendant in Bombay personally. They advance their money on the security of the goods, and it would seem to be a strange mode of doing business if, in a falling market, the defendant could prevent the plaintiffs from realising their security without making up the deficit occasioned by such a fall. I have already pointed out that the plaintiffs did not advance their money on these particular goods and accept defendant's limit unconditionally. That condition being broken, the plaintiffs' right to sell arose, according to the course of business, notwithstanding the 6d. limit imposed by the defendant. The point whether a foreign consignament agent, or factor, to whom goods are consigned for sale, and who accepts and pays bills drawn against such goods, can sell them below the limit placed upon them by the consignor, when he is not kept in funds to meet a deficit caused by falling markets is a question of some difficulty in the authorities. Story lays down the law very broadly. He says as a lion is, ordinarily, nothing more than a right of retainer of the property, the party cannot sell or dispose of the property unless with the consent of the owner expressed or implied from the nature and objects of the very transaction. Thus, for example, if goods are consigned to a factor for sale and he makes advances upon them, he is, of course, invested with a right to sell them, and may out of the proceeds satisfy his lien or use it by way of set off. Nay, in certain cases, where he has made advances as factor, it would be seen to be clear that he may sell to repay these advances without the assent of the owner, if the latter after due notice of the intention to sell for the advances does not repay the amount. The case of Smart *vs.* Sandus 3 C. B. Rep. p. 380: 5 *ib.*, 895, is not quite on all fours with the present. There the advances were made subsequent to the consignment, and it was admitted that such advances conferred a lien on the factor who made them. It was contended that they did more (*viz.*) enlarged the factor's original power as a matter of law conferred upon him a right to sell *invito domino*. It was held that they did not. The distinction between that case and the case where the consignment (i.e., the accepted of the consignment) and the advances are concurrent is pointed out by Mr. Sergeant Channel in his reply at page 913 of the report in 5 C. B. Now in the present case the fact is quite different that it puts the case in the same position as that of pawner and pawnee, and makes the principle laid down in Pathurun *vs.* Dawson applicable (Half N. P. Ca 383). The distinction is also taken by Chief Justice Wilde in delivering the judgment of the court at page 918 of the latter report. On the other hand Brown *vs.* McGran (14 Peters Rep. p. 479) an American authority, in its facts very closely resembles the case before me, and is a strong authority in favour of the right of the plaintiffs under circumstances like the present. On the whole, I think that the authorities warrant the inference that where goods are consigned to a foreign merchant as security for an advance, albeit he may be a factor entrusted with the sale of the goods on commission, and when by reason of the fall in the market or other causes his security is declining in value and becoming insufficient, such foreign merchant is invested with a power of sale over the goods after due notice to his principal, although the latter may place a limit on their sale and desire to hold them on if the principal do not put his factor in funds to make up the deposit so caused. I must therefore disallow this exception. As to to the telegrams objected to, it is not contended that the defendant can be properly debited with them, but he is said to have waived this objection to the account where he desired that the omission should not issue. To hold so would be in my opinion to construe the waiver too broadly, and contrary, I think, to what the parties contemplated when the commissions are abandoned. I cannot think that in waiving objections to the charges the defedant intended to pay for telegrams which the plaintiffs sent about their private business. This exception will be allowed. With regard to the rate of interest, I think that the commission has proceeded on a wrong basis. The earlier dealings between the parties upon the cause of business between them admittedly, according to the evidence of Mr. Charlesworth, formed the foundation of the new arrangement and were incorporated with it where the written agreement was silent. The previous course of dealing was to make up the accounts with a fair per cent. rate of interest. The plaintiffs were not, without distinct notice to the defendant and on agreement on his part, entitled to charge the rate of six per cent. In the absence of evidence that the defendant knew that the early accounts were made out with a six per cent. rate of interest and assented to it, I do not consider that the mere fact that they were so made up precludes him from now taking his objection, especially as in almost all his letters he questioned the plaintiffs' charges though not specifically naming those to which he took exception. The first exception will therefore also be allowed.

THE STRANGE ADVENT

PUBLISHER'S COLUMN.

BLACKIE'S

READING BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.

THE DICKENS READER. Selected Passages from the works of CHARLES DICKENS, Cloth

THE SOVEREIGN READER: Scenes from the Life and Reign of Queen Victoria. By G. A. HENTY. Illustrated. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

THE BRITISH BIOGRAPHICAL READER: SKETCHES OF PROMINENT MEN By Macaulay, Allan, Brougham, Scott, &c. With Portraits. Cloth, 2s.

READINGS FROM SIR WALTER SCOTT. TALISMAN, IVANHOE, MARMION, &c. With Notes. Cloth, 1s. 3d.

READINGS FROM THE SPECTATOR: being a selection of papers contributed by Addison. With Notes. Cloth, 1s. 3d.

GOLDSMITH'S COMEDIES. Edited by HAROLD LITTLEDALE, B. A. With Notes. THE GOOD-NATURED MAN. Cloth, 1s. SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER: Cloth, 1s.

BLACKIE AND SON, LIMITED, LONDON.

JUNIOR ARMY and NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

MYOPIA.

NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing glasses which give them clear vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted eyes; but the vision of the myopic eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

This necessity does not infrequently arise in low degrees of Myopia, but when minute objects, such as small types, cannot be distinctly seen in a good light at the distance of a foot, glasses are unquestionably required for reading, in order to remove the causes that must otherwise operate to increase the defect.

It seldom happens, however, that the same glasses are useful for correcting both distant and near vision, and of the two the necessity for correcting the near vision is the more urgent, or it may rather be said that one is essentially necessary and the other convenient and desirable.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workman ship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
Craven Street Charing Cross, London.
Orders for Produce received and disposed of.
[illegible] with care and promptitude.
[illegible] booked by all lines of Steamers.
Business undertaken.

CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF ITALIAN PROVISIONS,
AND WINE MERCHANT.
Sole [illegible] Chocolates of sorts
Dressing or Wedding Cakes,
Specially decorated.
Orders [illegible] and choicest Tea Feduing
Water ices Cream, and Tea Feduing
and others 1,001 Delicacies
GO TO
ESPLANADE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Dinners, Soirees and Suppers supplied, All [illegible] Grocery and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
In the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for Bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, Wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being at once and safe in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in [illegible] with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having none and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved bills or Cargoes discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its [illegible] for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 9 months applying it every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent de[illegible]tion of any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon 1 or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beadon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, IMPORTED BY MR. C. G. BALDOCK, FROM AUSTRALIA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m at the Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churney Road Station, 20 horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date (if not previously privately disposed of.) A rare chance to secure fi ecclass horses at a cheap rate. Particulars of the Horses to be sold.

1—Black geld, 4 years, 16 hds. will make a good carriage horse.
2—Black geld, 5 years, 15 hds. pair, has taken 2 prizes as best 14 stone hack; thoroughly broken to saddle.
3—Bay mare, 5 years, 15-1 hds. will make a good dog-cart horse.
4—Bay mare, 5 years, 15-2 hds. will make a good carriage horse.
5—Bay gold, 5 years 15-3, hds., will make a good brougham horse.
6—Black geld, 4 years, 15-2 h ds., will make a good hack.
7—Black geld, 4 years, 15-3 hds., a good weight carrying colt.
8 Brown geld, 5 years 15-3 hds., will make a good dog-cart horse.
9—Bay gold, 4 years, 16 hds, will make a good charger.
10—Bay golding, 5 years 16 hds. will make a good carriage horse.
11—Bay golding 4 years 15-3 hds., will make a good brougham horse.
12—Grey mare, 4 years 15 hds, will make a good hack.
13—Bay golding, 5 years 15-3 hds. will make a good carriage horse.
14—Bay golding, 4 years, 15-2 hds, thoroughly broken to saddle.
15—Bay mare, 3 years 16 hds, will make a good brougham horse
16—Bay mare, 5 years 16 hds broken to sad dle.
17—Chestnut mare, 5 years 16 hds, broken to saddle and harness, quiet.
18—Bay golding 5 years 17-1 hds, broken to sad dle, bigest horse in Bombay.
19—Bay golding, 5 years 15-2 will make a good charger.
20 Chest. geld, 4 yrs. 15-2 hds., will make a good carriage horse.

N. B.—The heights are only approximate.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, January 23, 1892.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE schooner Gulianar, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun, with a general cargo.

THE brig Mahomed Bux, 74 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain H Johnstone, cleared yesterday for Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo.

THE British I S N Co's s s Rannoch, 1,172 tons, Captain T E De Faye, cleared yesterday for Bussorah, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Juba, 134 tons, Captain A L P Agnew, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J Carson, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Port Blair via coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE British s s Nedjed, 1,692 tons, Captain Alfred Newey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, Lieut Herbert as a cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE British s s 'Strathdon, 1,721 tons, Captain A McLauchlan, arriv ed in harbour on the 21st inst. from Cardiff (23 Dec.), with a cargo of 3,374 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE British s s Wivenhoe, 1,225 tons, Captain R D Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Grimsley (15th December), with a cargo of Railway sleepers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Hill Son and Grechan.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Shanghai, 2,044 tons, Captain W Hall, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Penang, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Berth.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rannoch	1172	DeFay	A	M Mackenzie & Co.
,, C Mackinnon	1472	Barham	B	Finnay, Anur & Co
,, Mobile	965	McAdam	C	B & I S N Co
,, Calder	400	Lovell	D	,, & P S N Co
,, Assam	1511	Browne	E	P & O S N Co
,, Nyanza	1421	Symons	F	Allana Jumjee & Co
,, Wissmann	286	Wesskam	G	Moyer & Co
,, Sisak	1358	Wrighell	M	P & O S N Co
,, Gutenfels	1130	Thorman	N	Gilfillie & Co
,, Alsoin	649	Johnstone	O	R Stuart & Co
,, L Armstrong	2241	Abbott	Q	T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S. Brahmani.....Nacoda.....Shepherd & Co
,, Poonani ..... do. ,,

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 5m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 5m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Tons.		No.	
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
,, Shanghai	2044	Spock	4	P & O S N Co
,, Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyds S N Co
,, Nawab	2041	Carson	8	T Morrison & Co
,, Electra	1084	Bellen	9	A-H Lloyds S N Co
,, Nedjed	1692	Newey	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Tanjore	1400	Raffin	12	H C Joosub.
,, N. Hall	1131	Jwens	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Wivenhoe (s)	Clark	Grimsby, Dec 18.
	Strathdon (s)	McLauchlan	Cardiff, Dec 23.
	Mahomed Bux (s)	Nacoda	Tuticorin, Dec 22.
22	Nedjed (s)	Newey	Port Said.
	L. M. S. Canning	Black	Karachi, Jan 20.
	Wave Queen (bq)	Dinnage	Karachi, Jan 18.
	Gulianar (scr)	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Shanghai (s)	Hall	Hongkong.
	Hima (s)	Johnson	Zanzibar, &c.
	Alboin (s)	Johnstone	Penang, &c.
	Tannoch (s)	De Faye	Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yester day:—
Steamer Nawab, Carson, for Coasts and Calcutta.
,, Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi via K. Coast.

The following v essels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Chind wara for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Nedjed for Genoa.
,, Calder for Persian Gulf.
,, Tanjore for Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Netherby Hall s—[illegible] machinery, H T H Aboo; 8 cases oilmonstores, R Jooma; 175 boxes candles, A Shaik Adam.
Clan Gordon s—11 packages sulphuric, Kemp and Co; 25 drums lubricating oil, E Mahomedally and Co.
Hispania s—38 packages writing paper, S A A Dawood.
FROM LONDON.
Chyebassa s—200 kegs paint, Meuts and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Gutenfels s—150 kegs red lead, L Soojee.
Gutenfels s—1,000 bags soft sugar, Peerbhoy and Co
6 packages printing paper, A Cayrondy.
Rhyenfels s—4 cases [illegible], H Cassumji.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Netherby Hall s—8 packages straw boards, S A S Dawood.
FROM GENOA.
Singapore s—30 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee; 9 packages writing paper, H Abdoolally.
FROM TRIESTE.
Elektra s—25 cases colour, G Mooljee,

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Netherly Hall s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 500 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts linseed, Kalli Brothers; 4432 cwts myraballams, Ebjee Gomurray; 222 cwts myraballams, Damjee Mogjee; 827 cwts myraballams, Valabdas Sewjee; 201 cwts niger seed, 200 cwts fenegreek and 1024 cwts beans, A Blaschcck and Co; 50 bales wool, T Chimensee; 55 bales wool, R Dhunjee; 1,500 cwts myraballams, S Rawjee 60 bales wool, M Cassumbhoy and Co.
Hispania s—13 cases wool, David Sassoon and Co; 57 tons linseed oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 31 bales wool, M Knoopbhund; 5 bales woolen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Lady Armstrong s—115 cwts oilbanum, N Mowjee; 24 cwts oilbanum, 800 lbs nutmeg and 1,289 cwts cardamoms, J Sowjee; 1003 cwts niger seed, A Blaschcok and Co; 9 cwts peacock feathers, N Sakoorbhoy.
Pekin s—8 cwts ivory, N [illegible]; 4 cwts ivory, C Aloobhai.
FOR HAMBURG.
Gutenfels s—110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 1 bale cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 153 oil s cotton, Volkart Brothers.
FOR HAVRE.
Clan Mackinnon s—530 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Hispania s—1,192½ cwts gingelly seed and 73½ cwts castor-seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales skins, H M Mamedally.
FOR TRIESTE.
Imperator s—229 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 800 cwts myraballams, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Kent s—630 cwts myraballams, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Nedjed s—763 bales cotton and 12,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts groundnuts 1,004 cwts linseed, 762 cwts rapeseed and 15,495 cwts linseed, Kalli Brothers; 6,230 cwts gingelly seed, 400 cwts myraballams and 3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blaschcck and Co; 900 bales cotton, F Sanquot.
FOR VENICE.
Imperator s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blaschcck and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
FOR ODESSA.
Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Drust and Co
FOR PORT SAID.
Imperator s—8 bales woolen carpets, H M Mamedally.
FOR HONGKONG.
Shanghai s—109 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 50 cwts sharkfins, M Rehim and Co.
Elektra s—239 cwts onions, Allana Moosa; 135 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
FOR KOBE.
Elektra s—35 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Khiwa s—100 bales cotton, S Soobhadha,
Nowshera s—151 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 19.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Tehoran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Perim-Assab cable.
Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday, and Sunday during interruption of cable.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 21.

10 p.m. ..... 76·1

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

6 a.m. ..... 72·3
10 a.m. ..... 76·3
2 p.m. ..... 76·9
4 p.m. ..... 76·2

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Dyspepsia and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.

WEDNESDAY, the day of the funeral of Prince Albert Victor, was strictly observed here as a day of mourning by all classes of the mercantile community, the banks, markets, and commercial offices having been closed throughout the day. The improved demand for Cotton referred to in our last report, soon subsided, and the market became very quiet and drooping again; but latterly there has been a return to a better feeling, though without much more activity, under the influence of advices from New York and Liverpool. Wheat has remained quiet, and unchanged in value. Seeds have, within the last few days, attracted much more attention, and prices have partially advanced a little. Exchange, still following Silver, has further declined and rates are, this evening, 1/4d. lower for Bank Bills, and 1-16d. for Private Paper than they were a week ago. Money is in more request, and the Bank of Bombay minimum rate has been advanced to 4 per cent. Government Paper has declined ½ per cent. in Fours since last Friday. Freights are dull and declining. There is comparatively little wholesale business passing in the Import market, though holders have been willing, not to say anxious, sellers, at current rates.

MONEY.—A decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 28¾ lakhs, bringing the figures down to 28¾ lakhs, as shown by the Statement issued on Monday, though considerable, was less than half the falling off disclosed by the previous week's Return, and was less than might have been looked for had trade in general been less sluggish, and had the principal financial requirements at this season of the year, as represented by the Cotton crop, been more extended, with more free arrivals of our principal export staple. Heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits, aggregating 45½ lakhs, was the principal cause of the reduction of the Balance; but Bills Discounted showed a larger increase than they did on the Saturday preceding, and though this was more than counterbalanced by a considerable diminution in Loans, the net increase in trade requirements during the week under notice was 44½ lakhs. The Balance, however, had been helped by the realization of Government Securities to a large amount, and a material accession to Public Deposits. In presence of the above Return, and the increasing demand for Money, chiefly for the financing of the Cotton crop, the directors of the Bank of Bombay put up their rates one per cent. yesterday, making the minimum stand at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened last Saturday morning, with rates, 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher than Friday's final quotations; but little fresh business transpired beyond the placing of a few three months' sight Credits, ready, and for January delivery, at 1s. 4 9-16d. the market closing quiet, with quotations for the mail 1s. 4 13-32d. for Bank Demand; 1s. 4¾d. for Telegraphic; and 1s. 4¾d. for Demand. On Monday, rates fluctuated a good deal between 1s. 4 9-16d. and ¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 11-32d. and 13-32d. for Demand, opening at the latter rates, and closing at 1s. 4 11-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4¾d. for Demand. At the latter rate a fair business was done to both Banks and Houses; and at 1s. 4¼d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount was placed. The market opened with a quiet feeling on Tuesday at 1s. 4 11-32d. for Bank Demand, 1s. 4 5-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 7-32d. to ½d. for three months' sight Credits; but the market thereafter became weak, and rates further gave way 1-32d., at which reduction they closed. Wednesday, on which day the funeral of the late Duke of Clarence took place at home, was observed as a day of mourning, the Banks having been closed. Yesterday, the market re-opened 1-16d. lower for Bank Paper, and 1-32d. lower for Credits than Tuesday's final rates, and a moderate business was done both ways, the feeling at closing having been quiet but steady. The market opened to-day at yesterday's closing rates, and remained steady throughout the day with a moderate amount of business passing both ways. Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4¼d. was sold by one Bank, for ready and near transfer, to a fair extent, but this rate was not available for more than a short time. The market closed quiet and steady at the following ready quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.	,,
Do. 4 do.	...1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-16d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Documents 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Do. 6 do.	...1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	.....172½	,,
Do. 6 do.	...173½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady on last mail-day at 106½ for Fours for Money, and 106¾ for the 2nd February account, with buyers for the settlement at the rate; for not much fresh business transpired. 4½ per cents were quoted nominally at 105. The market was weak on Monday in presence of the Bank of Bombay Return, and rates declined ¼ per cent. say to 106¾ for Fours for cash, and 106½ for the February settlement, with sellers at the quotation for Account, and, before closing, a further drop of 1-16 per cent. was established, the cash price leaving off at 106 5-16. For the other denomination, 105 was still the nominal quotation. On Tuesday, the market was weak and declining, and rates for Fours gave way 5-16 to 3-8 per cent., closing quotations having been 106 for cash; 105½ for the February account; and 105½ for March. The market was closed on Wednesday; and yesterday rates further gave way, though the feeling was steady for a time at 106 for Fours for cash, 105¾ for the 2nd February, and 105¾ for the March account, prices afterwards declined further ¼ per cent., the cash price leaving off at 105¾. To-day, in a firm market, rates for Fours were got up to 106½ for cash, and 105 15-16 for the next Settlement, that for the March account remaining at 105¾; but the price for Money eventually receded 3-16 per cent., closing at 106 1-16; 4½ per cents having been put down to 104¾.

Five per cent Municipal Bonds are ½ per cent. lower at 112. Port Trust Bonds have declined ¼ per cent. to 103½.

SHARES generally have been neglected to a great extent during the past week; but prices have shown little movement, the principal changes in our list this evening compared with that of a week ago being as follows:—Bombay United Spinning shares have declined Rs. 50; David, Rs. 17½; and Jamshed Manufacturing, and Indian Manufacturing, Rs. 2½ each; while on the other hand, Manockji Petit, and Howard and Bullough have advanced Rs. 10 each; Hindustan, Rs. 5; and Luckmidas, and Mazagon Rs. 2½ each. In Presses, Munmar has advanced Rs. 2½; and New Indian, Re. 1½; Mofussil being Rs. 2¼ down. In Miscellaneous, Royal Flour are Rs. 5 lower; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5; and Marcks and Co., Rs. 3. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The Bazaar was closed on Wednesday for the mourning for the late Duke of Clarence, and the week's business consequently embraces a day less than usual. Sellers of *Grey Goods* have parted anxiously with their stocks, notwithstanding the fluctuations in the Cotton and Cloth markets at home. Rates here have also been easier on the whole, and Stocks are of about previous dimensions. Up-country buyers have operated in only a hand-to-mouth way. In *Bleached Goods*, low makes of *Mulls* and *Jaconets* have been in a somewhat better position, owing to some wholesale parcels having been purchased by up-country buyers. In *Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red* Goods there has been no change. For *Local* Goods there has been little demand, only 75 per cent. of the average clearances having been made. The week's off-take of *Imported* Goods is estimated at 3,200 packages; that of *Local* Goods at 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported Twist* has remained dull, with only a small business passing, but without further change in rates. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the past week have been 150 coderates. Matters here are, however, somewhat better, more particularly as regards No. 10, which has improved 1-32 to 1-16 anna per lb. in value in some cases. The sales for the week are put down at 5,000 bales.

We annex our usual yearly statement of shipments of *Bombay Twist* to China and Japan, from which it appears that, although the shipments to Japan during the year just closed were less than a third of the quantity sent there in 1890, and smaller than in any year since 1882, the total shipments to both countries show an increase of some 13,000 bales, having been heavier than in any previous year; the shipments to China alone last year, as against those for 1890 having been 40,000 bales, and 110,000 bales compared with those in 1889.

Exports of country-made yarns from Bombay to China and Japan from the year 1877 to 1891.

Period.	To China (bales of 400 lbs. each).	To Japan (bales of 400 lbs. each).	Total bales.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec, 1877.	28,516	142	28,658
Do. 1878.	45,933	1,745	47,678
Do. 1879.	45,530	4,842	50,372
Do. 1880.	63,194	4,527	67,721
Do. 1881.	61,783	7,378	69,161
Do. 1882.	81,434	9,854	91,288
Do. 1883.	94,932	17,421	112,353
Do. 1884.	127,818	13,848	141,164
Do. 1885.	154,517	19,020	173,537
Do. 1886.	199,407	20,543	219,950
Do. 1887.	205,158	39,730	244,888
Do. 1888.	234,071	52,697	286,768
Do. 1889.	254,697	62,220	316,917
Do. 1890.	325,060	37,722	362,782
Do. 1891.	365,088	10,939	375,977

METALS.—There has been a decline of 12 as. to a rupee per cwt. in the price of *Copper* during the past week, in a quiet market, with little business doing. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a moderate extent at previous rates, at which the market is steady. Iron is steady and without change in value, business having been upon a moderate scale.

COAL.—No sales of this mineral have transpired since last Friday. There have been sellers of Powell's Duffryn, and Davison's West Hartley, for January-February and February-March shipment, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 per ton respectively, while buyers' idea is Re. ¼ per ton less than these rates.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A very small business was done in this staple at the close of last and the beginning of the present week, a decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices generally having taken place last Saturday, and a further drop to the same extent on Monday in Broach and Bhownugger. Thereafter the market became steadier in tone, though, at most with only a moderate business passing, and prices, in sympathy with the later news from the governing markets, advanced Re. 1 per candy on Tuesday, and again Re. 1 to Rs. 2 yesterday, the market having been closed on Wednesday. The purchases for export during the week have aggregated about 2,000 bales of new Bengals and Oomra varieties; while the Mills have taken some 2,000 bales of new Oomras and old Bhownugger. The market closed firm this evening with rates Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher for Bengals, Belatee, and Khandeish compared with last Friday's quotations: but otherwise unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 28,700 bales, against 26,900 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 53,800 bales in the corresponding week last season; and the falling off this season compared with last is now 200,800 bales.

According to telegrams received at the beginning of the week, the weather throughout the Bengal circle had become bright, with no sign of rain; but Cotton was still arriving in only small quantities at the district marts. In the Oomra circle, it looked like rain at Oomrawattee itself, and was cloudy and unseasonable at Khangaum and Julgaum; but no rain had fallen. Arrivals were increasing at Barsee, but they were still small in most of the other districts of the Oomra circle. There was nothing fresh from the Broach and Dhollera circles, where the plants were making good progress in seasonable weather (picking having partially begun at Broach) except that in the southern portion of the Bhownugger district, the plants were suffering from cold winds.

The only fresh news from the districts yesterday was that, at Broach, picking had commenced, and arrivals were expected early next month; and that in the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle the plants required cold weather and dew, and that the crop there is unusually late.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal Fine (January)	Rs. 170—3 19-32	
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 163—3 7 16d.	
Do. Good do.	,, 151—3½d.	
Broach, Fine (March)	,, 193—4 3-32d.	
Do. Good do.	,, 191—4d.	
Khandeish Fine (January)	,, 165—3½d.	
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 158—3 11-32d.	
Do. Good do.	,, 152—3 7-32d.	
Dhollera Fine (April-May)	,, 177—3 33-32d.	
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 165—3½d.	
Do. Good do.	,, 161—3 13-32d.	
Belatee Fine (January)	,, 164—3 15-32d.	
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 152—3 7-32d.	

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92.	Season 1890-91.
	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	58,700	117,500
Berar	41,600	80,500
Barsi and Nugger ...	4,000	12,000
Bengals	24,800	111,000
Hinguncha	400	10,000
Persian and Sind ...	3,000	2,300
Total	132,500	333,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	Bales. 1892.	Bales. 1891.	Bales. 1835.
For the Week	29,730	60,012	71,772
From 1st to 21st Jan	81,795	156,003	180,738
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	4,231	9,009	45,839
From 1st to 21st Jan	10,757	20,206	93,783
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	2,533	1,913	721
From 1st to 21st Jan	6,102	4,082	3,334

WHEAT.—This market has been closed for two days during the past week, and on others only a small or moderate export business has transpired, the feeling having generally been quiet and prices unaltered, all round.

SEEDS also were quiet during the earlier part of the week, with not much doing by shippers; but yesterday the market became firm, and a large business was reported, especially in Linseed and Gingelly, prices of which advanced one anna per cwt. and half-an-anna per candy, respectively, the following being this evening's closing quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-13-6 to Rs. 6-15-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-10-0 ,,
,, Cawnpore	,, 7-4-0 to Rs. 7-6-0 ,,
,, Red	,, 6-6-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 ,,
Gingelly White	,, 42-0-0 to Rs. 43-0-0 pr. cdy.
,, Mixed	,, 38-0-0 to Rs. 41-0-0 ,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892 cwts.	1891 cwts.	1890 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	96,697	199,938	109,026
do. from 1st to 21st Jan..	348,051	554,625	411,788
Linseed for the Week	17,218	44,379	11,140
do. from 1st to 21st Jan..	52,269	136 522	38,331
Rapeseed for the Week	981	15,146	11,190
do. from 1st to 21st Jan..	6,949	23,748	38,894
Gingelly Seed for the Week	57,810	54,095	31,623
do. from 1st to 21st Jan..	164,356	162,112	138,484

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892 cwts.	1891 cwts.	1890 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	570,524	345,493	222,308
do. from 1st to 21st Jan..	796,406	586,526	376,815
Linseed for the Week	70,056	86,335	11,284
do. from 1st to 21st Jan..	89,874	128,243	57,608
Rapeseed for the Week	525	17,017	9,784
do. from 1st to 21st Jan..	6,339	35,984	31,920
Gingelly Seed for the Week	38,288	15,059	49,480
do. from 1st to 21st Jan..	76,709	61,877	142,098

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd January, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via. |

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCESS AND PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and Prince George of Wales will leave England shortly for the Continent to recruit their health.

FUNERAL OF CARDINAL MANNING.

An imposing *requiem* service for the late Cardinal Manning was celebrated yesterday at the Brompton Oratory in the presence of representatives of Royalty, members of the Diplomatic Corps, English and Irish Bishops and delegates from the Trades Unions of Great Britain.

The body was afterwards interred at Kensal Green, large crowds assembling along the route to the cemetery, despite the prevalence of a dense fog.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

It is officially announced that Sir Edmund Monson has been appointed British Minister at Brussells, and will be replaced at Athens by Mr. Edwin Henry Egerton, Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris.

THE WALSALL ANARCHISTS.

At the Walsall Police Court, yesterday, the prisoners charged with complicity in the Anarchist plot were again brought up. A confession made by the prisoner Deakin was read incriminating all the prisoners and stating that the bombs were intended to be used abroad. The prisoners were further remanded.

THE PROPOSED ISSUE OF ONE-POUND NOTES.

At an important special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, a motion, brought forward by Mr. Montagu in favour of the issue of one-pound notes, was rejected, and it was resolved that the fullest Parliamentary enquiry was necessary before such an issue was introduced.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. Lincoln, United States Minister in London, has been instructed by his Government to invite Great Britain to join the International Conference on the Silver Question if he thinks that the feeling of the British Ministry justifies him in doing so.

RENEWED REPORTS OF THE ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

It is again reported from Rome that the Pope is indisposed, and that doctors are in constant attendance on his Holiness.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

PARIS, JAN. 21.

A French squadron of five vessels has sailed from Toulon for Alexandria to salute the new Khedive on his accession.

THE EXPULSION OF A FRENCH JOURNALIST FROM BULGARIA.

An official Note has been received from the Bulgarian Government apologising to France for the failure of the Bulgarian authorities to notify the French Consul at Sofia of their intention to expel the French journalist.

The French Government is now satisfied.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Adams, the Astronomer, who discovered the planet Neptune, and of Judge Kemp, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the homeward Indian mails of the 16th instant, arrived here at 10 p. m., to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oceana, with the outward English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Aden, at 4 p. m., to-day.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 22.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—1st (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers—Surgeon-Captain Maitland, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge, 23rd Bombay Infantry, to medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Captain Holt, deceased ; Station Staff—Captain Brunker, Lancashire Fusiliers, Station Staff Officer, second class, at Poona, with effect from 21st November, 1891.

Under instructions from Horse Guards it is notified that Major Harris, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, has been posted to the 1st battalion of his regiment as second-in-Command.

Major Hodgkinson, 1st Lancaster Regiment, having exchanged into the North Staffordshire, is, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to return home at his own expense, in order to join the regiment, to which he has been posted.

Captain Leonard, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, having been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd and 4th Militia Battalions, North Lancashire Regiment, is, under instructions from Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England without delay, travelling at public expense, under Para. II. Army Regulations India Volume X.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Beluch, according to the standard laid down in Government Resolution No. 161, dated 14th January, 1881—Second Lieutenant Harley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Sindhi, higher standard—Private Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Persian, lower standard—Lieutenant Campbell, Worcester Regiment, attached to 25th Bombay Infantry. Hindustani, lower standard—Surgeon Major Parker, Medical Staff ; Lieutenant Hannyngton, Worcester Regiment ; Lieutenant Harold, Worcester Regiment, attached to the 27th Bombay Infantry ; Second-Lieutenant Gardner, Gloster Regiment ; Second-LieutenantJacob, Gloster Regiment, Second-Lieutenant Bailey, Middlesex Regiment ; Sergeant-Instructor in Fencing Beltram, 7th Hussars ; and Private Robey, 7th Hussars.

Intimation has been received from Horse Guards of the transfer from home to the Bombay establishment of Army School Master Alexander Douttett of the Corps of the army. The school-master on arrival in India will be posted to the Lancashire Fusiliers for duty.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant Moir, Bombay Light Horse, to remain out of India, in extension for three months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant Duvlin, in India, for 12 months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant White, 48th Field Battery, to England, for 12 months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant Bond, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to England, for six months, on medical certificate ; Surgeon-Captain Basil, Medical Staff, to England, for six months, on private affairs ; and Surgeon-Captain Dixon, to England, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers who came here for the camp-of-exercise are ordered to return to their duty :—Brigadier-General Gatacre, Major Milton, Captain Wilson, and Captain Lindsay of the Nagpore District ; Lieutenant-Colonel Symons, and Lieutenant Scott, of the Bombay District ; and Major Kuper and Captain Dunlop of Mhow.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 22.

The general result of this morning's siege practice from the first, the Artillery position being at 2,600 yards, was decidedly satisfactory, and an improvement was also witnessed in last year's firing. Ten shots fell beyond and behind the parapet ; nineteen in and on the parapet, and one group of four shots fell short ; the direction, however, was good, and the range accurate. Sir G. Greaves and many spectators witnessed the firing from the rear of the battery. Firing recommences at 6-30 to-night in continuation of the general idea. Troops will be exercised as opposing forces to-morrow, under the following general idea :—The Northern Commander will endeavour to reinforce his advance guard beleaguered at the Sisters by pushing the troops from Bosri to his assistance with orders to force his way in at all hazards. The Southern Commander hearing this will send his force from Yerrowda to prevent reinforcement of toops to move forward at eleven o'clock.

TELEGRAPH FROM SRINAGAR TO GILGIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

Estimates are to be prepared at once for the laying of a telegraph from Srinagar to Gilgit, the direct route being possible.

RESUMPTION OF OFFICE BY COLONEL DURAND.

Colonel Durand has resumed charge of the Gilgit Agency, having recovered from his wound.

A MEMORIAL TO SIR JAMES LYALL.

A meeting was to be held at Lahore to-day, to arrange for a memorial of Sir James Lyall's tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 22.

The services of Mr. A. R. Bonus, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Burma, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. C. H. Hill, N.-W.-P., officiates, while the Hon'ble Mr. Wilson, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, is on leave.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. A. Robertson, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, has been extended for two days.

Major J. E. Broadbent, R.E., officiates as first Deputy Secretary, Military Secretariat ; Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, 4th Bombay Cavalry, as Second Deputy Secretary ; and Captain E. Debrath, 32nd B. N. I., as Assistant Secretary.

Leave has been granted to Colonel P. Fitz-Gallway, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance, for 9 months ; Captain C. B. Brownlow, 1st Punjab Infantry ; and Lieutenant H. D. Watson, 2nd Goorkhas, for one year.

Extension of leave has been granted to Major L. T. Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; and Lieutenant W. K. Scharlieb, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for 6 months each ; and Lieutenant A. S. Begbie, 16th Bombay Infantry, for one month.

The following promotions have been notified :—Lieutenants to be Captains—A. C. Mayne, P. J. Gordon, C. E. Johnson, F. C. Colomb, F. V. Whittall, S. H. B. Hobbs, H. A. Browning, A. L. Phillips, Lionel Herbert, Harry Trevor, G. W. Rawlins, A. B. C. Williams, W. J. Cuppage, J. O. S. Fayrer, elow Chesney, G. R. Row, H. L. Dodgson, A. A. J. Johnstone, L. C. H. Stainforth, F. O. Anderson, and L. W. Shakespear.

Lieutenant A. Brady, R.E., has been appointed Assistant Engineer, Military Works.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here from Karachi this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera 3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1 4

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅞

3 per cent. French Rentes..... 95½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 71 15-16.

4½ per cent. „ 71⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 106¼.

Bar Silver ..... 42 9-16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £23,400,000, increase £600,000 ; public deposits, £6,200,000, decrease £300,000 ; other deposits, £30,700,000, decrease £3,00,000 ; other securities, £28,700,000, increase £1,00,000 ; notes and gold, £14,800,000, increase £900,000. The Bank's reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Ismailia, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr F W Thomas	Miss Turnell
Mr J M Anderson	

FOR BRINDISI.

Miss Burr	General Booth
Mr Ozano	Mr A Nicol
Mr C J Lyall	Mr C Rutland
Capt Neaham	

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr and Mrs Fowler	Hon Crosley Noyes
Two Masters Fowler	Mr J McKilroy
Mr and Mrs J F D Paine	Mrs and Miss Cutting
Mr and Mrs G L Smith	Major Hutchinson
Miss Smith	Miss Heath
Mr and Mrs Nicholas Ball	Miss Cooke

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lieut and Mrs McMahon	Mr E Lynn
Rev T Winckley	Mr Puengieux
Mr Shield and son	Mr and Mrs Clarke
Rev Pittendeigh	Mr Selby
Major MacIntyre	

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Logan, 30th January, 1892.

For Port Said—Mr and Mrs G B Norman, and Mr H Norman.

For Malta—Miss Dodgson

For Ismailia—Mr and Mrs Thomas, Mr Fremlin, Mrs Rice and child, Mr and Mrs McKee, Mr Thomson, Mr Cooke, Mr Herons, and Mr Thomas.

For London—Miss Howett, Miss Bullock, Mr Swindon, Miss Beauchamp, Sir Harold and Lady Pelly, Mr Borrodaile, Miss Carter, Miss Pearson, Mrs Downing, Mr and Mrs Hight and 2 children, Bishop Thoburn, Mrs Thoburn and 2 children, Mr Clarke and son, Mrs Nailer, four children, and infant, and Mrs McConnell.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Gillespie, Mr Birkmyre, Mr G H Grant, Mr W M Grant, Mr Koebel, Mr Andrea Miss Dawson, Miss Crawford, Mr J McKaig, M Lavers. Mr Viasto, and Colonel Moberly.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 6th February, 1892.

For Ismailia—Rev and Mrs Williams, and 2 Misses Williams

For Brindisi—Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, and Mr A King.

For Marseilles—Rev A P and Mrs Jamison and child, Rev A Turner, Mr A Braby, Mr N Braby, Mr and Mrs Keith, Miss Gray, Mr C Potter and Revd J Gray

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, 13th Feb., 1892.

For London—Rev G Everard, Dr Waugh, Mr R Waugh, Mr J Knowles, Miss Waugh Hon Sir Henry and Lady Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Capt Ramsay, Rev J Rawson, Mr E Ross, Mr E Holden, and Mrs Quill.

For Brindisi—Rev and Mrs Fair, Miss Aplin, Mr Reynaud, Mrs Fleming, Mr Justice Wilson, Mrs and Miss Wilson, Mr H Kirby, and Mr A J Davidson.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

WE are desired to call attention to an advertisement which appears in another column, announcing the concert of the Bombay Philharmonic Society on Tuesday next. Haydn's Sacred Oratorio "The Creation" will be performed by a chorus of about one hundred voices. The accompaniment will be furnished by a powerful orchestra and the organ at which Mr. Johnston will preside. The soloists will be Mrs. Walker, Mr. Chisholm, and Mr. H. M. Stewart.

THERE are rumours in Russian military circles of a great scandal which has just taken place in one of the regiments of the Imperial Guards. It is stated that the officers of the regiment in question have been in the habit of holding regular orgies. Scenes of the grossest depravity went on in an apartment rented by a servant who gave an alarm on the arrival of the police, and now refuses to divulge the names of those present. An inquiry is being held, and it is stated that the Czar forbade the officers of the regiment to appear at a recent review of the Imperial Guard.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 31.

CHRISTMAS, the children's feast—the week to which thousands of young eyes looked forward from month to month during the long year—is over. The boxes, the crackers, the tree, and the cakes have all vanished from sight. Except a damaged toy, a wasted fairy-light, an exploded cracker, nothing remains. But the pleasant memory of the bright last days of 1891 is added to our store of happy recollections which grow more glorious the farther they recede from view.

***

As the New Year is the time for looking forward, so Christmas is essentially the season for looking back—back nineteen hundred years. To the birthnight that has made childhood a sacred thing to everyone—back to that same time when Rachel mourned her children and would not be consoled because they were not—and back a score or more years to our own young days when we were made happy by a doll, a gun, a whip or trumpet, so that the memory of the child of Bethlehem, and the Holy Innocents, and of our own childish pleasures might make us tolerant to the children of to-day—the *blasé* progeny of *blasé fin de siecle* parents, whose demands to be amused and gratified have grown with the growth of what is called the march of civilization and Social Progress.

***

The New Year also has its retrospective side. It is impossible not to give one long glance back at what has happened during its course—a glance of sorrow more than pleasure because the things which have made the deepest impress are mostly to be regretted—great men and women who have passed away—great accidents on sea and land—great disasters abroad and at home—great wrongs unrighted and great ills uncured. Statistics, which at best are dry as dust affairs, tell us that the death-rate all the world over has increased, but on the other hand we are informed that there has happily been a decided falling off in youthful marriages. The Registrar's blue-book of records of suicides, drowning by misadventure, infants overlain, railway and shipping casualties would harrow us, if we had not grown used from year to year to the reports of the many things we make a muddle of, in spite of our advance in science, in education, and in humanity.

***

Retrospection is not the pleasantest way of beginning the year 1892. But looking forward in imagination to wars, sieges, combats on sea and land, and such uncomfortable episodes is hardly an improvement. However, it is one of the newest ways of amusing the readers of *Black and White*, the adventurous illustrated rival of the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News*. *Black and White* promises in the New Year to organize a series of imaginary battles, which will be described and illustrated in its pages. Possibly the project will commend itself to some lively minds ; but then, a good many, who will think they get quite enough of sham warfare in the Whitsun manœuvres of the Volunteers, and the mock battles of the warships, and will see no point about the new departure of the editor of *Black and White*, except the advantage to the staff of practising to be war-correspondents without any of the hardship or danger which attends life at the seat of war.

***

The sad accident which deprived Prince Christian of his eye will hardly popularize the sport (so-called) of shooting. The sympathy with the sufferer has been universal, and so has been the feeling of pity for the Duke of Connaught, who was unconsciously the cause of the unfortunate occurrence. The latest reports are that Prince Christian is almost recovered. Prince George of Wales, the other Royal sufferer, is also on the sick list, and has accompanied T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales to Sandringham. It is rumoured that very shortly Prince George of Wales will take his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of Kent.

***

During the last few days the Prince of Wales and his eldest son have been superintending the preparations at St. James's Palace of the apartments for Prince Albert Victor and Princess Victoria May on their marriage. Already a number of the crowned Heads of Europe have signified their intention of being present at the wedding. The Royal party will include, amongst others, the King and Queen of Denmark, the King and Queen of Wurtemburg, the King of the Belgians, the Empress Frederick and her daughters, and probably the Emperor and Empress of Germany. After the wedding in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Feb. 27, the bridal party will return to the palace through Henry VIII. gateway, and down the Castle Hill passing through High Street-Park Street to the top of the Long Walk and entering the Quadrangle by the York and Lancaster Towers. It is understood that the ceremony will take place early, so that the Royal couple may pass through London by daylight, on their way to Sandringham, where they will spend the honeymoon.

***

A committee has been formed by Lady Wolverton and Lady G. Biddulph, to receive subscriptions for a present from the ladies of England to the Princess Victoria May. The Countess of Zetland has also organized a fund for the same purpose, to which Irish ladies are invited to subscribe. The Countess of Zetland is doing her best to identify herself with the people of Dublin, and has gained the goodwill of at least the hundreds of the little workhouse children of Dublin, whom she has invited to tea at the Viceregal Lodge during Christmas.

***

Among the presents to the popular young bride, none will be more beautiful than the brocaded train of English-manufactured silk, which will be the gift of Lady Egerton, of Tatton, and the ladies who are connected with the National Association for the development of the manufacture of English silks and velvets. The bride's wedding dress, the bridesmaids' dresses, and various other dresses, are at present being made in the looms at Spitalfields. As far as possible the trousseau will be of English-manufactured goods, the making of the wedding dress and others having been confided to Elise, the Bond Street modiste.

***

The world of music, literature, and art mourns this week the loss of some of its gifted members. The death of Prince Victor, of Hohenlohe, better known as Count Gleichen, is a grief to the world of art. The prince, who was nephew to the Queen, was a constant exhibitor of sculpture at the Royal Academy, and some of his work is very fine, and will help to keep green his memory as an artist long after he is forgotten as a Prince.

***

Mr. Alfred Cellier, the composer of "Dorothy" which had the unprecedented run of 931 nights, of Doris, and of a number of other bright catching operas and songs has also passed from the narrow operatic stage to the already well-filled theatre of the other world. Another musician of talent, Mr. Weist-Hill, the principal of the Guildhall School of Music for the last ten or eleven years, died in the beginning of the week. Among his possible successors are Mr. Joseph Barnby, Mr. W. H. Cuming, Herr Ernst Pauer, and Mr. Thomas. The salary is £1,000 per annum and the school has upwards of 3,000 pupils.

***

Literature has lost Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams at the good old age of 82. Mr. Adams was up to the end at work. He has lately been engaged on the Whitefriars Library of Wit and Humour. Miss Davenport Adams shared her father's work, and his son, Mr. W. Davenport Adams, is well known as a dramatic critic.

***

The versatile Mr. Oscar Wilde has written a one-act play in French, called Salome, which he has just read at the Theatre d'Art in Paris, and has had the gratification of having had it accepted.

***

Indian people will also be interested to hear that Mrs. Grimwood has received from the Princess of Wales a cheque for £1,300, which she collected from the ladies of England as a testimonial to Mrs. Grimwood's bravery at Manipur.

***

The Sydney University has just engaged as principal Miss Louisa Macdonald, M.A., of London University, who has been much noticed for her talent in deciphering Greek inscription. The salary is £500 per annum. Another Greek lady scholar, Miss Katherine Raleigh, pupil of Miss Jane Harrison, the Greek lecturer on Archæology, is advertised to give holiday lectures to children between 9 and 15 years of age at the British Museum. The subjects will be the Parthenon Marbles in the Elgin Room, and the Gods and Heroes on Greek vases—the price of admission 5s. for both lectures. Without wishing to disparage the talented lady's good sense, we must regret that children so young should be crammed with classic knowledge before they can possibly know much of their native tongue, and their national history. After a few years of these efforts at precocious development where shall we find children; unless indeed under the new codes we all more quickly attain to our second childhood—not a desirable result to look forward to!

A FOWL seems such a little, altogether insignificant thing, that it is difficult to realise the possibility of a great industry taken up solely with it ; and most people are greatly surprised, says *Amateur Gardening*, when they hear the extent of the traffic in Sussex. Some idea of its magnitude may be obtained from the following figures. During 1890 about one thousand tons of chicken-left this neighbourhood for London alone. A thousand tons is a figure that conveys but little impression to our minds. But let us remember that each fowl only weighs about four pounds, and then we will see that to make up the thousand tons there must have been considerably over half a million of chickens, the exact figure being 560,000.

THE HYDERABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION'S REPORT.

THIS Report, which has lately been published, will no doubt be read by a large number of persons outside the professional circle for whom it is primarily intended, since the subject of which it treats is of the utmost importance to the public, which, so to say, forms the feeding ground of the profession. Of late years and specially since the publication of the Glasgow Committee's report in 1879, there has been a constantly increasing opposition to the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic on account of the number of fatal cases that have occurred, varying from 1 in 200 to 1 in 4,000 cases, and probably averaging 1 in 1,200. In London the administration of chloroform has become to be regarded as a speciality, and specialists only are employed to administer it. The surgeon performing the operation is relieved of all responsibility as regards the effects of the anæsthetic, and his duties commence only when the anæsthesia sets in, and cease when the patient recovers consciousness. There are, however, many objections to this system of divided responsibility, not the least of which is that the great majority of surgeons are liable to go through their profession without any knowledge of how to administer the drug, and with almost complete ignorance of its effects on the patient. Another result is that the use of chloroform is rapidly giving way to that of ether, which however is admittedly in a great many cases attended by very serious after-effects, and can only be used in suitable climates. In spite, however, of the evil after-effects of ether, the number of fatal cases that have occurred when the patients were actually under chloroform makes surgeons averse to accepting the responsibility of its administration. The object of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission is to demonstrate to the world that the administration of chloroform need be attended not only by no fatal results, but not even by danger, and that if certain conditions are kept, and certain rules followed, the anæsthesia produced by the drug is as harmless as the sleep of a little child. Surgeon-Major Lawrie, the originator of the Commission, was a pupil and House Surgeon under the late Professor Syme of Edinburgh, whose method in administering chloroform was to watch only the respiration and not the pulse. This principle he has since followed, and for forty years there has never been a single death in Syme's practice or his own. In 1888 he resolved to undertake some experiments on a larger scale than usual, and accordingly induced the Government of Hyderabad, where he is the Residency Surgeon, to sanction the appointment of a Commission to experiment on a certain number of dogs and monkeys. This Commission was presided over by Surgeon Captain Heuir, M.D., and experimented upon some 180 animals. The Report was published in the annual Medical Report for the year, and goes to show that in all cases of death under chloroform the respiration ceases some considerable time before the heart stops beating, and that therefore if the respiration is watched it is always possible to avert danger. This report elicited a considerable amount of adverse criticism from the opponents of chloroform, by whom it is maintained that in a great many cases chloroform has a direct influence on the heart, bringing about failure of its action and consequently death, quite irrespective of the respiration. In order to set the matter at rest, Dr. Lawrie was empowered by H. H. the Nizam to offer to the *Lancet* a fee of £1,000 for an English scientist of eminence to attend another Commission. Dr. Lauder Brunton, a man whose name carries respect everywhere, accepted the post, and came out to India in October, 1889. The other members of the Commission were Surgeon Major Bomford of Calcutta, Dr. Rustomjee, and Dr. Lawrie, as president. The Commission conducted its experiments for about two months, and then issued a preliminary report. The report now under review consists of the observations continued up to the present time, of the whole of the controversial literature that has since appeared in the medical, papers and of certain final conclusions by the Commission. We are, therefore, now in a position to form an independent opinion upon the whole question, since almost everything that can be said for and against is now before us.

The experiments of this second Commission were of two kinds. Altogether 585 animals were operated upon, of which 460 were narcotised in the usual manner, and the remainder were experimented on under the manometer. A few words are necessary to explain the working of this delicate instrument. After the animal had been thoroughly narcotised the left carotid artery was opened. A canula was inserted, to which an india-rubber tube was attached. This tube was filled with a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate, and communicated direct with a small tube filled with mercury, on the surface of which was a float. To the top of this float a needle was attached, which was in contact with a revolving drum covered with smoked paper. This drum revolving once in thirty minutes recorded every movement of the needle. The carotid artery above the canula having been tied with a ligature, every pulsation of the blood acted at once on the solution inside the tube ; this again acted on the mercury, and the float rising or falling on the surface of the latter marked off on the drum an accurate record of the pulse and blood pressure. For the sake of greater accuracy a connection by means of a Y tube was made between the tube and another Fick's manometer, which revolved at ten times greater speed than the first one (Ludwig's), and showed with greater detail not only the state of the pulse and blood pressure, but the respirations of the animal operated on. These tracings, when finished, were at once varnished and were afterwards photographed, and as they all contain notes of exactly what happened at the time it occurred, they form an indestructible record of facts, in a quantity never before collected. These facts are indisputable, and the only controversy which can now be raised is regarding the deductions to be drawn from them.

The anti-chloroformists, backed up by the Glasgow Commission of 1879, maintain that chloroform has a direct influence on the heart ; that cases frequently happen in which the patient, while under the influence of the drug, sometimes at the very commencement of the administration, is liable to sudden stoppage of the heart which may end in death. It is further maintained that the tracings of the three experiments made by the Glasgow Commission go to prove this ; that as soon as chloroform is administered there is a marked weakening of the heart's action ; that therefore the use of chloroform is attended with danger, and that when used the pulse should be watched, as likely to give the first note of warning. The Hyderabad Commission maintains on the other hand that chloroform acts on the respiration first, and so indirectly on the heart, that therefore the respiration only should be watched, and if danger is approaching the respiration will give the first warning, that if this is done there is always time to avert the danger ; but that if the pulse is watched the warning note may come too late. But the Commission goes further, and insists that if the chloroform is properly administered, i.e., only given whilst the breathing is regular and stopped as soon as anæsthesia steps in, danger can never arise, and that all fatal cases are due to over-dosing or in other words to maladministration. In support of this view they point to the record of the 800 experiments made by the two Hyderabad Commissions as a proof of the correctness of this proposition. In every case the result has been the same ; as long as the breathing is regular the anæsthesia is harmless ; when the drug is pushed the breathing gradually becomes affected and stops, but invariably the heart continues to beat after the breathing has stopped, and it is always possible by using artificial respiration to restore the animal before the heart ceases to beat. Dr. Lawrie further points to an unbroken record of over 40,000 clinical cases in which no single death has occurred, and maintains that this is the best *prima facie* proof of the truth of his system of administration. But there still remains a difficulty. If what the Hyderabad Commission says is true, how can we account for the numerous cases which have occurred, in which during the administration the heart has shown signs of being seriously affected, as evidenced by the tracings of the Glasgow Commission ? The answer to this has been furnished by a most important discovery made by Surgeon-Major Bomford during the course of the experiment, which discovery seems to have been almost entirely lost sight of by the adverse critics. This discovery consists in the proper appreciation of the action of the vagus nerves. There are two vagus nerves which communicate direct with the heart, the duty of which is to check and control its action. As is well known the heart's duty is to pump the blood through the system. The blood is first sent from the right ventricle into the lungs, there it receives a proper supply of oxygen, and is then sent back to the left ventricle, from where it is pumped into the system. Now it occurred to Dr. Bomford that this slowing of the heart's action might be due to stimulation of the vagus nerve, and might be the natural action of this nerve in endeavouring to check the heart from supplying an overdose of chloroformed blood to the system. The experiment was therefore made by artificially irritating this nerve by means of electricity. The result was remarkable. It was found that the heart actually stopped whilst the respiration was going on, and had the case been a clinical one, it would have exactly corresponded to the cases of heart failure mentioned above. But, it was found when the vagus was stimulated that as soon as the artificial irritation was removed, the heart at once recommenced to beat, and the blood pressure again rose, and it therefore follows that the stoppage of the heart was not due to any failure on its part, but was due entirely to the action of the vagus nerve, which was performing its proper function in endeavouring to save the system from an overdose of chloroformized blood. Clinically the vagus nerve is stimulated with precisely the same results as in Dr. Bomford's experiment, when concentrated chloroform vapour is brought close to the face when the patient holds his breath, or in abnormal respiration in any form of suffocation, and though the stoppage of the heart, in consequence of the action of the nerve, is a safeguard, the fact that the vagus has been brought into play is a sure sign of danger, and shows that the administration has been improperly conducted. Of course there is a limit to the time that this check by the vagus can last. The nerve, like a piece of elastic, may be stretched until it loses its elasticity ; it can then no longer control the heart, which will commence to beat with great rapidity (cardiac delirium) and the patient will die of an overdose of chloroform diffused throughout the system. The same thing is seen when a patient under chloroform stops his breath. This is a natural safeguard, because when he stops his breath he can no longer inhale the chloroform poison. But this stoppage cannot last for ever ; a time comes when he makes a big gasp, and if then the chloroform cap is over his mouth he inhales an abnormal quantity and may possibly die of overdose. It must never be forgotten that chloroform is a poison, and though like other poisons it may be used with safety if given in the proper doses, and in the proper manner, if a sufficient overdose is given the patient will surely die. From these facts it follows that the most important part of chloroform inhalation lies in the method of administration. The drug must be properly diluted with air, it must never be pushed when there is struggling, irregularity of breathing or stoppage of breath, and finally it must be discontinued as soon as signs of full anæsthesia step in ; that is as a general rule when the surface of the eye is no longer sensible to the touch. As long as these rules are regarded and the case is a fit one for an operation the administration of chloroform is perfectly safe, but as soon as one of them is broken, danger and possibly death may be the result.

When we have arrived at this stage it seems almost unnecessary to examine the controversy as to whether chloroform affects the heart directly or indirectly, since if properly administered, the heart need never be affected at all. This is a point which also seems to have been lost sight of by adverse critics. Not only do all of them pay attention to the pulse instead of the respiration, but none of those who speak of fatal cases, or of cases where danger of death seemed imminent, say whether this system of administration has been rigidly followed or not. If one case of death under this system of administration could be cited, it would of course be a death-blow to the whole theory, but this at present has not been done. The Hyderabad Commission maintains that the record of each such fatal case goes to show that these rules have not been regarded and that an overdose has been administered. It is also clear that during the last two years, the controversy has gradually shifted its ground. At first it was maintained that experiments on dogs and monkeys were not a safe test for human beings, then that the nerves could not be affected by chloroform, and now it seems to be gradually conceded that it is right that the respiration should be watched, but that possibly the heart might be affected, and therefore the pulse should be watched also. This is especially to be noticed in a long review on the Chloroform Report in the *British Medical Journal* of December 12, 1891. Practically this review concedes almost the whole question, but is a plea for watching the pulse in addition to the respiration. Unfortunately, however, this cuts to the root of the whole question. An outsider may think that the man who watches the pulse as well as the respiration is doing more for his patient, and is therefore a better anæsthetist than the man who watches the respiration only. This, however, is not the case if watching the pulse means taking it as a guide as to the effect of chloroform. The pulse is not a guide as to anæsthesia, which is all the chloroformist has to produce. The pulse can only be effected under chloroform either by abnormal or irregular respiration or by an overdose. If, however, the rules laid down are followed, it should be impossible to give an overdose. To watch the pulse is therefore to watch for signs which, if the rules are followed, cannot occur. The surgeon may attend to the pulse in order to judge of the effects of the surgical operation. This is a duty he must perform either himself or by an assistant, but it is a very different thing from watching the pulse as a guide to the effects of chloroform. This is in fact a crucial point and its importance may be judged from the provision made in the law. When a patient dies under chloroform the coroner and jury are completely satisfied if the anæsthetist can swear that he examined the heart beforehand and took the pulse as a guide during the administration, although a failure of the pulse is an almost infallible sign that the anæsthetic has been given improperly. No information is required regarding the all-important respiration, on which the heart is entirely dependent, and by means of which the chloroform is taken in to the system. In this matter there can be no compromise, no running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. It must be one thing or the other.

One great reform in the administration of chloroform seems to be called for, and that is an alteration in the present system of divided authority. No one who has watched the system of giving chloroform in a London hospital can have failed to be struck by the superiority of the Hyderabad system. In London, the operator simply tells the chloroform specialist to get the patient ready. He then goes elsewhere, perhaps into another room, if there is any delay he perhaps says : "Come, make haste with that case !" It is only when anæsthesia has been produced that his work and responsibility begins. Practically he knows nothing of the preliminary stages the patient has gone through. Under the Hyderabad system the case is different. The operator observes the patient all the time that the drug is being administered. Watch in hand he notes on paper every symptom, and guides or admonishes the chloroformist. There can be no question that under such a system he must have a more correct and intimate knowledge of the patient's state, and of how far chloroform can be given with safety. One of the most important features of the report is the record of some 250 clinical cases which have occurred since the experiments, in which every detail is recorded, and every case bears out the truth of the Commission's propositions. This record is, we understand, still being continued, and now contains the notes of some 700 cases available if at any time a supplemental report should be needed.

It is impossible to conclude this review without one word in praise of the Prince whose unexampled liberality has enabled this report to be given to the world, and of commendation of his advisers who have aided the work with their sympathy and interest. Amongst these Sir Asman Jah, the Prime Minister, comes first, and, as is only right, he has added to the report a few words by way of preface. These words are modest and to the point, and will serve at all events to link his and his sovereign's names with a scientific investigation which promises to revolutionize one of the most important departments of surgical science.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

A BHOSAWUL correspondent writes :—At a large and influential public meeting held on the 20th inst. for the purpose of expressing regret at the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, under the presidency of Row Saheb Moregowker, Vice-President, Municipality, it was resolved to send the following telegram to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council :—"The Bhusawal in public meeting assembled, beg your Lordship to submit to her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales their respectful and heartfelt sympathy in the affliction which has fallen on the Royal Family and the whole Empire."

A telegram from Dixal says :—At a large meeting, attended by all classes to express deep condolence for the premature death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, it was resolved to communicate their feelings to H. M. the Queen-Empress.

THE following is a copy of a telegram to the Viceroy despatched by Mr. Haji Sajan Lalji, president Anjuman-i-Islam, Secunderabad :—"The Anjuman-i-Islam, on behalf of the Mahomedan community, expresses heartfelt sympathy with her Majesty the Queen-Empress and Prince and Princess of Wales in their profound affliction."

The following telegram was sent to the Queen :—

To General Ponsonby, Osborne. From Accacio Gama, Chairman, Goa Portuguese Community, Bombay. "In meeting assembled, beg tender Her Majesty and Royal Family sympathy for their sad loss."

The following is the reply :

From Ponsonby, Osborne. To Accacio Gama, Bombay. "Queen thanks community for kind sympathy."

THE Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company has approved of the payment of the sum of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Mellis, late Assistant Agent and Manager, upon his retirement from the Company's service owing to ill-health.

A FEW weeks ago the *Times* briefly chronicled the extraordinary case of a man in Vienna who had hammered five large nails into his skull, and then walked to the Central Hospital to have them extracted. It was remarked at the time that the case would probably give rise to a great deal of medical controversy, and the event has verified this prediction. The man, who is of weak intellect, is doing very well in the hospital and is quite out of danger, but all the most eminent professors in Vienna, beginning with Professor Billroth, are unable to understand how he can have hammered the nails into his head without killing himself. One of the nails is said to have penetrated 6in., so that the extraction of it was most laborious and dangerous. Among the patient's Christmas visitors was Prince Liechtenstein, who gave him 20 florins as a present, but retired marvelling, as all others have done who have closely watched this really phenomenal case.

DEATH OF THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH

A TELEGRAM which appeared in our columns yesterday briefly announced the death of his Highness Bahadur Khan

examination, which was held for the first time this year, there were 52 candidates, of whom 49 passed the examination. 4 were placed in the first division, 17 were from Government Law School, 1 from Government Law Class, Poona, and 1 from Gujarat Law Class. 6 were Hindus, 9 Parsis, 2 Europeans or Indo-Europeans, 1 a Portuguese, and 1 a Mahomedan. Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 87 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 35 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the first division and 34 in the second division. 29 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, and 1 a Portuguese. In 1890 there were 85 candidates, of whom 33 passed the examination, and in 1889 there were 80 candidates, of whom 22 passed the examination. First Examination in Medicine.—There were 61 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 20 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the first class, 10 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, 3 Portuguese, 1 a Jew, 3 Europeans, and 1 a Mahomedan. In 1890 there were 77 candidates, of whom 44 passed the examination, and in 1889 there were 76 candidates, of whom 41 passed the examination. Second examination in Medicine.—There were 69 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 21 passed the examination. 11 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 2 Europeans, 2 Portugese, and 1 a Mahomedan. In 1890 there were 60 candidates, of whom 30 passed the examination, and in 1889 there were 54 candidates, of whom 24 passed the examination. Examination for the Degree of L. M. & S.—There were 45 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 22 passed the examination. 9 were placed in the first class. 6 were Hindus, 13 Parsis, and 3 Europeans or Indo-Europeans. In 1890 there were 41 candidates, of whom 10 passed the examination, and in 1889 there were 60 candidates, of whom 32 passed the examination. Examination for the Degree of M. D.—There was 1 candidate from Grant Medical College who passed the examination. He was a Parsi. In 1890 there was no candidate, and in 1889 there were 2 candidates, both of whom failed to pass the examination. First Examination in Civil Engineering (under Old Rules).—This examination has ceased to be held from this year. Examination for the Degree of L. C. E. (under Old Rules).—There were 44 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 3 passed the examination. 2 were Hindus and 1 a Parsi. In 1890 there were 61 candidates, of whom 5 passed the examination, and in 1889 there were 43 candidates, of whom 20 passed the examination. First Examination in Civil Engineering (under New Rules).—There were 19 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 14 passed the examination. 9 were placed in the second class. 10 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, 2 Portugeese, and 1 a Jew. In 1890 there were 8 candidates, all of whom passed the examination, and in 1889 there were 10 candidates, all of whom passed the examination. Second Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 11 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 9 passed the examination. 8 were placed in the second class. 8 were Hindus and 1 a Parsi. In 1890 there were 10 candidates, of whom 8 passed the examination, and in 1889 there were 10 candidates, of whom 9 passed the examination. Examination for the Degree of L.C.E. (under New Rules).—There were 6 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, all of whom passed the examination. 1 was placed in the first class and 2 in the second class. 4 were Hindus and 2 Parsis. In 1890 there were 4 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination. First Examination in Agriculture.—There were 28 candidates, of whom 16 passed the examination. 4 were placed in the second class. All were Hindus. 17 were from Baroda College and 5 from the College of Science, Poona. In 1890 there were 10 candidates, of whom 7 passed the examination. Second Examination in Agriculture.—At this examination, which was held for the first time this year, there were 5 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination. They were all Hindus from the College of Science, Poona. 1 was placed in the second class. University Scholarships and Prizes.—During the year under report the University Scholarships and Prizes were awarded as follows:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Jugannath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The first to Vaman Vishvanath Bapat, of Poona Native Institution, and the second to Keshav Balkrishna Chitnis, of Nasik High School. The Jam Shri Vibaji Scholarship.—To Shambhuprasad Shivprasad Mehta, of Bhavnagar High School. The Cowasji Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Shamrao Shakharam Tribhekar, of St. Xavier's High School. The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship.—To Dayashankar Jashankar Dholkia, of Ahmedabad High School, Junagadh. The Ellis Scholarship.—To J. Philip de Quadros, of St. Xavier's College. The Arnould Scholarship—To Manu Nandsaankar Mehta of Government Law School. The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships. —The first to Harilal Bimiji Vora, and the second to Vajnath Purshottam Bhat, both of Alfred High School, Bhuj. The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—The first to Ishvardas Surjaram Shah and the second to Manikal Harilal Vakil, both of Bhavnagar High School. The Ishvardas Framji Pandya Scholarship.—To Kharsheeji Framji Bharucha, of the College of Science, Poona. The [illegible] Scholarship.—To Bamanji [illegible] of Wilson College, in Physical Science. The Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parchial Scholarships.—To [illegible] of St. Xavier's High School. The [illegible] Sanskrit Scholarship.—To [illegible] Galande, of Elphinstone College. The Framjee Sorabji Scholarships.—First B. A. [illegible] Ismailbhai Imambhai Kadri, of Bhavnagar Parochial Scholarship. [illegible] Medical Scholarship.—To [illegible] Such Scholarship.—To S. [illegible] of the College of Science, Poona. [illegible] of Medical Women for India [illegible] Framji K. R. Cama, of Grant [illegible] James Ferguson Scholarship. [illegible] Rachharya Bellary, B.Sc., of the [illegible] Medicine.—To Mary [illegible] Medical College. The Lady Reay [illegible] Shapurji Vakil Scholarship.—To [illegible] Farrell, of Gadechha [illegible] Ramchandra Manjhaji Gadre [illegible] Scholarship.—To the encouragement of [illegible] Sorabji Framji Patel Scholarship.—To Soma Karsanji Chavda, of [illegible] Vaije Scholarship.—To [illegible] Ramchandra Kibaji, of Elphinstone High [illegible] of India Scholarship.—To [illegible] Vasudeji, B.A., of Wilson College.

[illegible] Ellis Prize.—To Posumal Tarachand [illegible] of Shikarpur High School, in Sindhi. The Bai Manekbai Byramji Jijibhoy Prize.—To Victorino A. G. Gonsalves, of St. Xavier's High School. The Dosabhai Karmanji Cama Prize.—To Narayan Kavaji Kalinavis, L.M. & S., of Grant Medical College. The Hughlings Prize.—To Krisnaji Hari Kelkar, of Fergusson College. The James Taylor Prize.—To Keshavlal Mardhavlal Gandi, of Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges. The Bhau Daji Prize.—To Krisnaji Gururao Gunjikar, of Deccan College. The Venayekrao Jagannathji Sunkersett Prize.—To Shankar Vithal Kalsulkar, of Deccan College. The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize for 1890.—To Harilal Gosalal Desai, of Elphinstone College. The Balkrishna Sudanji Prize.—To Framy K. R. Cama, of Grant Medical College. The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize.—To Harilal Bimiji Vora, of Alfred High School, Bhuj. The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize for 1889.—To Raghunath Narayan Apte, M.A., LL.B., for an essay (Regulation 3, page 286 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1891-92). The Judge Spencer Prize.—To Maganlal Laidas Saroff, of Government Law School.

FELLOWSHIP.—The Mangaldas Nathubhai Travelling Fellowship.—To Ranchhoddas Purmanandas Vorah, L.M. and S., of Grant Medical College.

MEDALS.—The Manockji Limji Gold Medal.—To Pestonji Sorabji Kotval, B.A., of St. Xavier's College (for 1890), and to Markand Nandshankar Mehta, B.A., of Elphinstone College (for 1891). The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.—To Vinayak Vaman Patankar, of Government Law Class, Poona.

The James Berkley Gold Medal, with a Prize of Books.—To Vithal Sitaram Bandarkar, B.A., of the College of Science, Poona. The Cobden Club Medal.—To Vrajlal Vardhman Modi, of Elphinstone College. The Lady Reay Gold Medal.—To Framy K. R. Cama, of Grant Medical College. The Bai Shirinbai Ratansha Parakh Medal, with a Prize of Medical Books.—To Kuvarji Manakji Contractor, of Grant Medical College (Regulation 9, p. 289 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1891-92). The Bai Hirabai Pestanji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal.—To Alice Learmouth McKenzie, of Grant Medical College, in Surgery.

WILSON LECTURES.—The Rev. Mr. J. Dobie, B. D., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year, and will deliver during the present term a course of six lectures on "Hebrew and the other Semitic languages, and the Literature in which they are embodied."

BYE-LAWS.—During the year the following addition was made to Bye-law 63:—

Provided that if the meeting or debate be adjourned to such date as to admit of the notice required by Rule 10, any amendment otherwise in order may be moved at an adjourned meeting if the notice so required be duly given. The purpose of the addition is to provide for fresh amendments being brought forward at an adjourned meeting of the Senate, if the adjournment be long enough to permit of four clear days' notice being given.

REGULATIONS.—The details of the scheme for the last two examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, viz., the Intermediate Examination and the Examination for the Degree were passed by the Senate at a meeting held on the 7th August, 1891, and have been sanctioned by the Government. The regulation with regard to the subject of Indian Palæography on page 55 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1891-92 has been modified. As the regulation formerly stood, those candidates who selected it had practically to learn that subject in addition to the subjects laid down for the Degree Examination. The modification passed by the Senate lessens and makes more definite the work of candidates, who are now permitted to take up Indian Palæography in lieu of a portion of the work prescribed for the ordinary M. A. Degree, such portion being previously notified by the Syndicate. The Examinations mentioned in the last year's report, as having been appointed by the Syndicate to consider the question of the Matriculation Examination made its report in due course, and during the last term the Syndicate submitted for the consideration of the Senate certain changes in the present regulations. A motion to the dissolution of the meeting at which the Syndicate's proposals were considered was however carried, and the business before the meeting therefore dropped, in accordance with Bye-law 64. The course in Veterinary Science previously laid down for the Second Examination and the Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture has undergone a considerable change. In the opinion of Veterinary experts the course needed simplification, and the late Veterinary Surgeon Steel, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, drew up a fresh one. Mr. Steel's proposals have been adopted by the Senate and await the sanction of Government.

OUTTURN.—During the past year the Fergusson College has been recognized for the purposes of the Previous and Intermediate Examinations, and for a period of three years for the purposes of the Second Examination (under the old Rules), and the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. It has also been recognized for the purposes of the Degree of Bachelor of Science. Baroda College has been recognized for the Second Examination (under the old Rules), and the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the Faculty of Law a new Law Class, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, has been opened in connection with the Baroda College, and the Senate have accorded recognition to the Class.

ENDOWMENTS.—The regulations regarding the Kinloch Forbes Medal have been altered. The Medal had remained unawarded since its foundation, as according to the previous regulations it could be awarded only at the Examination for Honours in Law. Now it is thrown open for competition at the First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. The subjects of Physics being now transferred from the Previous to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, the Gibbs Prize, which formerly was awarded in that subject at the Previous Examination, will henceforward be awarded at the Intermediate Examination, and the regulations have been changed accordingly. Of the offers of endowments which were under consideration at the time of last year's Convocation the following have been accepted:—An offer of Rs. 5,000 from the Committee of the R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Fund for the foundation of a Scholarship. An offer of Rs. 6,000 from the Honorary Secretaries, Bhagvanlal Indraji Memorial Fund, for the foundation of a Gold Medal. The Syndicate have also under consideration the following offers of additional endowments:—An offer of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of his wife Bai Satyavatibai. An offer of Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Gurseji Nawroji Banaji for the foundation of a Medal or Scholarship in the name of the late Mr. Mancherji Navroji Banaji. The offer of an endowment for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of the late Mr. Hormasji Ardesir Santook fell through, as the sum set aside for the purpose in the will of the deceased gentleman was Rs. 3,000 only and as his relations withdrew the offer, at one time made by them, of raising it to Rs. 5,000, the lowest limit laid down by the Syndicate for any endowment to be recommended by it for acceptance by the Senate. There was a fourth offer, that by Mr. Bhimrao Krishna Khalghatgikar, referred to in the last report, which the Syndicate has had under consideration but has not felt justified in recommending the Senate to accept, as it disapproved of the conditions under which the offer was made.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Draft University Bill.—The Committee, which, as mentioned in the last year's report, had been appointed to consider the criticisms of the Governments of India and Bombay on the draft University Bill, duly submitted its report at the beginning of the year and the report was unanimously adopted by the Senate. The Committee had accepted some of the recommendations of the Government of India, while in regard to others it had as strongly advised adherence to the position taken by the Senate. The Government of India, however, lately communicated their unwillingness to legislate on the matter, though they offered to undertake minor amendments in the existing Act. But the Senate has come to the conclusion that any minor amendments are undesirable and have resolved to accept only the two nominations of Fellows placed at the disposal of the holders of the M. A. degree and degrees equivalent to, or higher than, the M.A. on the terms recited in paragraph 2 of Mr. Secretary Lyall's letter, No. 269 of 23rd October 1891. Assessment of the University.—Notice having been received from the Municipal Commissioner to the effect that the University Buildings would be assessed, the Syndicate claimed exemption from taxation, and the case came before the First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and afterwards before the High Court, Appellate Side, the Chief Judge, Sir Charles Sargent, and Mr. Justice Farran being the Judges who disposed of the reference from the Court of Small Causes. It has been decided that the University Buildings are exempt from municipal assessment.

The Vice-Chancellor, who on rising was greeted with loud applause and cheering, said:—Gentlemen of the Senate,—You will all share in my regret that it has not been possible for his Excellency the Governor to preside in his capacity as Chancellor of the University, at this convocation for conferring degrees. We well know that it would have given Lord Harris sincere satisfaction to perform this duty. At the same time, we can readily understand that there have been difficulties in the way, at a period of grave public anxiety, when it has been necessary, as it has been within the last few weeks, for Lord Harris to visit in person the districts in the Southern part of this Presidency which are threatened with famine and when, since his return to the Presidency town, the demands on his time, in connection with the varied duties of his high office, have been urgent and perpetual—so as to leave him no opportunity for such leisurely consideration of the affairs of the University as he would desire before meeting the Senate on such an occasion. Gentlemen, when I had the honour of addressing you, in convocation, a year ago, I drew your attention to certain figures which enabled us to form a rough estimate of the way in which the business of the University had increased since the year 1862, when the first convocation for conferring degrees was held. With your permission, I will revert to the subject again this evening, as it is one that we shall do well to bear in mind; for there can be no question that, if our annual reports show a steady increase from year to year in the number of candidates who present themselves at the several examinations, and an increase also in the number who pass those examinations, then such a fact is not only satisfactory evidence of the growing usefulness of the University but a good indication also of the spread of the higher education in this Presidency. (Hear, hear.) The figures that I will now lay before you are those showing the number of candidates for Matriculation and the number of successful candidates, and also the number of degrees conferred at the commencement of each of the three decades which we have passed through since 1862, and also the corresponding figures for the current year, 1891-92, which is the first year of a new decade. Now in 1862, there were 86 candidates for Matriculation of whom 39, or 45 per cent. of the total number of candidates, passed the examination. In 1872, the corresponding figures were 840 and 227, the percentage of passed candidates thus being 27. Ten years later, the figures rose to 1,374 and 333, the percentage of passed candidates being 23; and in the current year there have been 3,030 candidates, of whom 916, or 30 per cent., have satisfied the examiners. We see then that the number of students who have annually qualified themselves for admission to Colleges affiliated to the University has risen from 39 in 1862 to 916 in 1891-92. That is to say, in 31 years, the number has increased more than 23 times; while in the current year, for every candidate for Matriculation who has satisfied the examiners, there are at least two others who have prepared themselves for the examination, and have therefore received such advantage as is implied by such preparation in the upper forms of a high school. It is more important, however, to consider how far the students of our affiliated Colleges have been able to satisfy the several tests prescribed by the University for degrees. We find then that, whereas, in 1862, the University conferred only 8 degrees, the number was trebled in 10 years; for in 1872, it rose to 24. In the next 10 years it was more than trebled, for, in 1882, it rose to 76. In the past ten years, the rate of increase has not been so high, but the actual advance is very great, for the number of candidates who have actually qualified themselves for admission to degrees to-day, the greater part of whom have probably just presented themselves for admission, is 208. This number includes one candidate who qualified for the B. A. degree some years ago and wishes to be admitted to it to-day *in absentia*. It shows an advance of 132 on the corresponding number for 1882 and an advance of 19 on the results of 1891, when 134 candidates qualified themselves for degrees, of whom 178 were admitted. Of the candidates who have qualified themselves for admission to degrees to-day, 130 are Bachelors of Arts, 6 are Masters of Arts, and one is a Bachelor of Science, 34 are Bachelors of Laws, 22 are Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, one is a Doctor of Medicine, and 9 are Licentiates of Engineering. To sum up, 137 candidates have qualified themselves for degrees in Arts, 34 in Law, 23 in Medicine, and one in Engineering. These figures show that the affiliated Colleges and institutions are annually sending out into the world, in increasing numbers, a body of men who have been making full use of the opportunities they have had for preparing themselves for the public service and the liberal professions. Such a process cannot be without its effect on the community at large. It means, or it ought to mean, a steady and progressive improvement in the conduct of all kinds of public and private business for which educated men are wanted. (Applause.) I say it ought to mean this, because this University has never been content that its degrees should imply only that the holders of them have reached a certain standard of intellectual fitness and nothing more. It is not in the power of this or any other University to guarantee that its Graduates, on whatsoever careers they may enter, shall be good citizens from whom steady and faithful work may be expected. But, as far as in us lies, we have always endeavoured, while discharging the duties imposed on us as a Board of Examiners, to perform also some of the higher functions of a University by refusing our degrees to any candidates, however intellectually qualified they may be, who have not been subject, for regulated periods, to the wholesome influences of College life. We have hoped that, in this way, by coming into intimate association, in their daily walk, with men of learning and of character, they would grow in knowledge and in wisdom also. (Applause.) Considerations of this kind certainly had weight with us when we lately extended the course of study for the B.A. Degree from 3 years to 4 years. It was thought to be a distinct advantage, to be set against any additional expense that might fall on Undergraduates or any other possible inconvenience, that they should remain for the lengthened period of 4 years under the influence of academical associations and surroundings. So far as in us lies, therefore, we endeavour to minimize any possible defects of our system, and to fit our Graduates as efficiently as may be for the work that may lie before them. Such being our resolute endeavour, the "charge" which is addressed from this chair to every Graduate on whom a degree is conferred, that he should in his life and conversation show himself worthy of the same, is no idle, meaningless formula. It is an earnest, anxious exhortation, delivered under a sense of the solemnity of the occasion. It is the parting word of the University to the youth who has equipped himself for the battle of life under her guidance. It tells him to be a "hero in the strife," and never, by idle word or corrupt conduct, to bring dishonour on himself and his country. (Applause.) If we wished to set forth the teaching of this charge more fully, we might well borrow the language, used 1800 years ago by one of the greatest teachers of mankind, and say to our Graduates:—"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue or any praise, think of these things." The Graduate who bravely and in all humility responds to such an exhortation is not likely in his life and conversation to show himself unworthy of his degree. Taking this view then of the importance of our degrees, we may congratulate ourselves that in the past year we were able to give final effect to our deliberations regarding the course of study for the B.A. Degree by adopting formal regulations for the Intermediate Examination and the Final Examination for that degree. These regulations have now received the sanction of Government; and it remains for us now to watch and supervise the working of them. I, for my part, have no doubt that our action in this matter will be shown by the results to have been wise. We may hope for a similar justification also of our new scheme for the Law Course, which is now in full operation. As soon as we became conscious of the defects in the system which has been superseded, we took measures for curing them. We determined to give the LL.B. Degree, which is a qualification for admission to the judicial service, only to students who had undergone a properly graduated course of study, extending over 3 years, two of which are to be undergone after they have taken the Degree of B.A. or B.Sc. By such improved legal training, carried out under the supervision of capable teachers, we may reasonably hope that our Graduates in Law will be, not good lawyers only, but educated gentlemen as well. During the past year, we have altered the Regulations for the diploma in Agriculture so far as they relate to the examination in Veterinary Science. Perhaps it is sufficient to remark with reference to this alteration, which has not yet been sanctioned by the Government, that it was considered necessary by a committee of experts, and was recommended by so high an authority as the late Mr. Steel, Principal of the Veterinary College and Hospital. Though we may find solid ground of satisfaction in respect of such measures as I have briefly referred to, we must not in our retrospect overlook such events as have brought us disappointment in the past year. There are at least two such events. Perhaps, the failure of the Syndicate to induce the Senate to adopt a revised scheme for the Matriculation Examination may have caused little distress to the Senate; but it was certainly a disappointment to the Syndicate, for the scheme was the result of the deliberations of a very strong Committee of Educationists. It was impossible for the Syndicate to disregard. That Committee contained 4 representatives of the Syndicate:—Mr. Justice Telang, the Rev. F. Drockman, Brigade Surgeon Wellington Gray, and Mr. Starling. Two of these gentlemen represented also the Colleges, which were further represented by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and Mr. Oxenham. The High Schools were represented by Mr. Modak and Mr. D. N. Wadia. Now I am not going to refer at all to the merits of the scheme proposed by that Committee, for this is not quite the time for me to do so. The whole question excited unusual interest, and was very vigorously discussed both in the Senate and in the public journals. The final discussion took place at a meeting of the Senate, held in December last. That meeting was, by a vote of the Senate, dissolved, and the subject, therefore, in the language of our Bye-laws, has "dropped"; and we are still watching over its prostrate form, in the full consciousness that the existing scheme for the Matriculation Examination is considered to be defective, not only by the Educationists whom I have just named, but was pronounced by our late Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wordsworth, to be an examination which "fulfils, by general consent, most imperfectly the one function for which it exists." I can only myself express the fervent hope that the question of remodelling it will again be brought before the University by the heads of colleges, to whom it must be a matter of vital importance, whether Undergraduates should come to them with such training as fits them to understand and to derive benefit from college lectures. (Applause.) There can be no question that the decision of the Government of India with reference to the University Bill has caused very general and profound disappointment to the members of the Senate. A year ago, we were very hopeful as to the effect of a unanimous representation of our views in regard to the Bill; and we have, at all events, been so far successful that we have now secured the substantial adherence of the Bombay Government to our views. (Hear, hear.) But the Government of India has unmistakably told us that it is not yet prepared to legislate in the sense desired by us. It does not appear that any further representation we could now make would be of any avail, for all the reasons why we desire the Bill are already before the Government of India. As those reasons are strong and weighty, we must hope that in time they will prevail; perhaps they will, after a time, we may ourselves see the way to moving again in this matter. (Applause.) But till then we can at least take advantage of the offer of the Government to give the privilege of electing two Fellows annually to a constituency composed of Masters of Arts and the holders of equivalent degrees. Such a privilege is enjoyed by the Calcutta University, and though it falls grievously short of our wishes and hopes, it is not quite without value. In the current year, it will enable the new constituency which the Government will by this time have completed the recently gazetted list of Fellows, which is a shorter list than was gazetted either in 1891 or 1890, and a much shorter list, unhappily, than that of casualties by death and retirement which we have had to deplore during the past year. About 11 or 12 of our European Fellows have left India, the greater part of them probably with no intention of returning. Among these we find the names of Brigade-Surgeon Lyon, Mr. Justice Scott, and the Rev. R. A. Squires. The list of casualties by death is larger still, and includes the honoured names of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who died while holding office as Syndic in Law, Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, Mr. J. Flynn, Sir Henry Morland, who died while holding office as a member of the Board of Accounts, Mr. Rehatsek, the Rev. Dr. Narayen Sheshadri, Dr. Temperley Gray, Raja Sir Tanjore Madhavrao, the Rev. F. X. Fibus, Rao Bahadur Mahadev Vasudev Barve, and Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar, who became a member of the Senate only two years ago. The mere recital of these names reminds us most sorrowfully of the services rendered to the University in the past, and in some cases up to within a few weeks ago, by friends who have now passed away, to our abiding loss. Before I bring this address to a close I should like to refer, and I will do so very briefly, to a matter which is becoming daily of increasing importance. It is the subject of the finances of the University. You are well aware that we have not yet been able to carry on the work of the University without the aid of a subsidy from the Government. The fees which we take from candidates at the several examinations do not suffice for the adequate remuneration of the examiners and our other expenses. We are at present receiving from the Government an annual grant of Rs. 15,000, for our general expenses, and a special grant, in the Public Works Department, of Rs. 2,000 for the maintenance of the Garden. Now I am sure that it is your earnest desire that this University should be a self-supporting institution, just as the Universities at Calcutta and Madras are self-supporting. The most obvious way of securing that end is to revise the scale of examination fees and to levy a small annual tax on members of the Senate. (Laughter and applause.) Both these methods of increasing our income have indeed been proposed by a special Committee, appointed by the Syndicate, during the past year. The Committee has presented a report which deals thoroughly and in detail with the subject. But the Syndicate has not yet made any recommendations to the Senate, as the subject is one of those in respect of which proposals may be expected from Mr. Pirozesha Mehta's Committee, which was appointed some time ago for the purpose of dealing with the present system of appointing examiners and conducting examinations, and it was thought advisable by the Syndicate to await the proposals of that Committee before submitting any recommendations of its own. The question is one which must be dealt with in the current year, for we have no assurance that the Government grant will be continued to us much longer. We ought, without much more delay, to devise ways and means for placing the general fee fund of the University, established under the Act of Incorporation, on a proper footing. The task before us will be lightened if men of wealth, who wish to help the cause of education in this Presidency, will only remember that at the present moment an Endowment Fund, for meeting the general expenses of the University, is likely to be more useful than any addition to the endowment list of scholarships and prizes. (Loud applause).

The Convocation then dissolved.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Monday, Jan. 19, was 585, giving a death-rate of 33·62 per annum per thousand as against 21·63 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·97 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 173 died from fevers; 8, small-pox; 76, phthisis; 11, measles; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 14, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 22, stillborn; 47, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths show:—Buddhist or Jain, 23; Brahmin, 27; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 271; Hindu outcaste, 61; Musalman, 152; Parsee, 20; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 22; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 282 as against 269 the corresponding period of last year, and 293 the average over the past five years.

OWING to a protest made by the District Magistrate of Trichinopoly, orders have been issued that salt is not to be destroyed when the Cauvery is low anywhere near Trichinopoly town, except at any point more than half a mile up the river outside Municipal limits. The protest arose from the salt edged in the manufactors of saltpetre being thrown into the Cauvery.

PRINCE GALITZIN and suite left Calcutta by the Messageries steamer Niemen on Sunday for Colombo, whence he proceeds, as arranged, to China. The Prince is so delighted with his visit to India that we may expect to see him again next cold weather.

COLONEL G. GORDON YOUNG, at present on two years' furlough in Europe, having attained the age of 55 years on the 6th January, reverts to the Military Department, and thus severs a connection with the Punjab, extending just over thirty-four years. In point of service, Colonel Young was the senior member of the Punjab Commission, and his knowledge of the people, their ways, and language was perhaps unequalled. His departure creates a vacancy among the six Commissionerships of the province which will no doubt go to Mr. S. S. Thorburn, the Senior Officiating Commissioner, and now holding the Rawalpindi Division.

THE East Indian Railway Traffic earnings for first 9 days of January, 1892, were Rs. 11,53,649-15-0. Corresponding first 10 days of last year, Rs. 12,80,573-15-10. Difference, Rs. 1,26,924-0-10. Miles open, for first 9 days of January 1892, 1,525½. Corresponding first 10 days of last year, 1,525½. Per mile open, for first 9 days of January 1892, Rs. 756-3-11. Corresponding first 10 days of last year, Rs. 839-7-2. Difference, Rs. 82-3-3.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

THE citizens of Bombay will again exercise the electoral franchise on Monday next by nominating Councillors to represent the different wards on the Municipal Corporation, which comes into existence on the 1st April, 1892. The nominations of candidates, as required by the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, were received by the Municipal Commissioner a week previously, that is up to 5 p.m. on Monday, the 18th inst. It was then found that Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia and Bhugwandas Narotumdas were the only two candidates proposed for the Parel ward, which has two seats, and the number of candidates being equal to the number of seats, that is, there being no "contested election," they were declared duly elected Councillors. It was also found that in the Mahim ward, which has two seats, Messrs. Framjeevandas Culliandas and Dr. D. A. DeMonte were the only two candidates proposed; and in the absence of a "contested election" these gentlemen were also declared duly elected Councillors. There, therefore, remain five out of the seven wards of the city, in which the elections are contested by reason of the number of candidates exceeding the number of seats allotted to each of those wards. The poll will be taken in them on Monday next.

Fort Ward, six seats.—Mr. H. Wynford Barrow, Municipal Secretary, is the superintending polling officer appointed for this ward, and assisted by ten subordinates, will preside at the polling place at the junction of the Waudby and Cruickshank Roads, opposite the Gaiety Theatre. The candidates in this ward are, 1. Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. J. E. Modi; the same candidate being proposed by Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, and seconded by Mr. Edaljee Darashah Reporter. 2. Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, proposed by Surgeon-Major Banks, and seconded by Dr. B. S. Shroff; the same candidate being proposed by Dr. Framji D. Divecha, and seconded by Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas. 3. Mr. J. R. Duxbury, proposed by Colonel W. W. Bisset, C.I.E., and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E. 4. Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, proposed by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, and seconded by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai; the same candidate being proposed by Mr. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna, and seconded by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas. 5. Dr. Nanabhai Naoroji Katrak, proposed by Dr. Dustoor Jamasjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, and seconded by Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi; the same candidate being proposed by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, and seconded by Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee. 6. Mr. Cavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, proposed by Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., and seconded by Mr. Edaljee Nusserwanjee Setna; the same candidate being proposed by Mr. Johangir Cowasjee Jahangir Readymoney, and seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Dossabhoy Setna. 7. Mr. Govardhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, proposed by Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdass, and seconded by Mr. Jivandass Mujjee; the same candidate being proposed by Mr. Kursondas Valabhdas, and seconded by Mr. Thackersi Rowjee.

Mandvie Ward, eight seats.—Mr. R. P. Brenton, Assessor, is the superintending polling officer in this ward, and will be assisted by seventeen subordinates, the polling place being opposite the Crawford Market, north of the Sir J. J. School of Art. The candidates in this ward are, 1. Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalljee, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy; the same candidate being nominated by three other sets of proposers and seconders. 2. Dr. A. G. Viegas, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and seconded by Mr. Dewjee Kanjee; the same candidate being nominated by two other sets of proposers and seconders. 3. Mr. Abdula M. Dharamsi, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. 4. Mr. Gulam Hussen Aliana, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim; the same candidate being nominated by another set of proposer and seconder. 5. Mr. Rahimtula Khairaz, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and seconded by Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram; the nomination of the same candidate being supported by another set of proposer and seconder. 6. Mr. R. M. Sayani, proposed by Mr. Jan Mahomed Hajee Jusub, and seconded by Mr. Vasanjee Trikamjee Muljee; the nomination of the same candidate being supported by another set of proposer and seconder. 7. Mr. Vithalrao Krishnajee Oudekar, proposed by Mr. Ramchandra Pandurang and seconded by Mr. Mahadu Makund Sawant. 8. Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, proposed by Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, and seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Ghiga; the nomination of the same candidate being supported by another set of proposer and seconder. 9. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and seconded by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim; the same candidate being nominated by another set of proposer and seconder. 10. Dr. Bycon N. R. Hamim, proposed by Miss G. M. Bradley, M. D., and seconded by Mr. Haji Rahimtula Jiwraj.

Bhuleshwar Ward, eight seats.—The superintending polling officer in this ward is Rao Saheb Virpersad Tapiperasd, Revenue and Refund Officer, who, assisted by twenty subordinates, will preside at the junction of the Esplanade and Cruickshank Roads, opposite the Elphinstone High School. The candidates in this ward are, 1. Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, proposed by Mr. Vijohncandas Atmaram, and seconded by Mr. Framjee Temulji; the nomination of the same candidate being supported by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, and Mr. Lilladhar Jairam Naranjee. 2. Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, proposed by Saiuns-ul-Ulama Dustoor Peshotum Byramjee Sanjana, and seconded by Dr. J. C. Lisboa. 3. Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, and seconded by Mr. Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh. 4. Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, and seconded by Mr. Kasinath Wittoba. 5. Mr. Somanjee Jehangeer Master, proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Bomonjee Master, and seconded by Mr. Manchershaw Bomonjee Master; the nomination of the same candidate being supported by two other sets of proposers and seconders. 6. Mr. Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, proposed by Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, and seconded by Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee; the nomination of the same candidate being supported by two other sets of proposers and seconders. 7. Mr. Jugmohundas Vandravandas, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, and seconded by Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram; the same candidate being also further supported. 8. Dr. Jamnadas Premchand Nanavati, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, and seconded by Mr. Premchund Roychund. 9. Mr. Shamrao Manikjee Rele, proposed by Mr. Lukhmidas Kimjee, and seconded by Mr. Bhimjee Ravjee; the same candidate's nomination being supported by three other sets of proposers and seconders. 10 Mr. Tribhowundas Varjivandas, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, and seconded by Mr. Chattoorbhooj Morarjee; the nomination of the same candidate being supported by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang. 11. Mr. Budrudin bin Abdula Kur, proposed by Mr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, and seconded by Mr. Fakir Mia bin Ally Saheb Kur; the nomination of the same candidate being supported by two other sets of proposers and seconders.

Girgaum Ward, five seats.—The superintending polling officer in this ward is Mr. S. N. Cooper, Chief Accountant, who will be assisted by twelve subordinates, the polling place being the Girgaum ward office, at the corner of the Gowalia and Gamdevi Roads. The candidates are, 1. Mr. Jamsetji Pallonjee Kapadia, proposed by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and seconded by Mr. H. W. Uloth. 2. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C. I. E., and seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; the n